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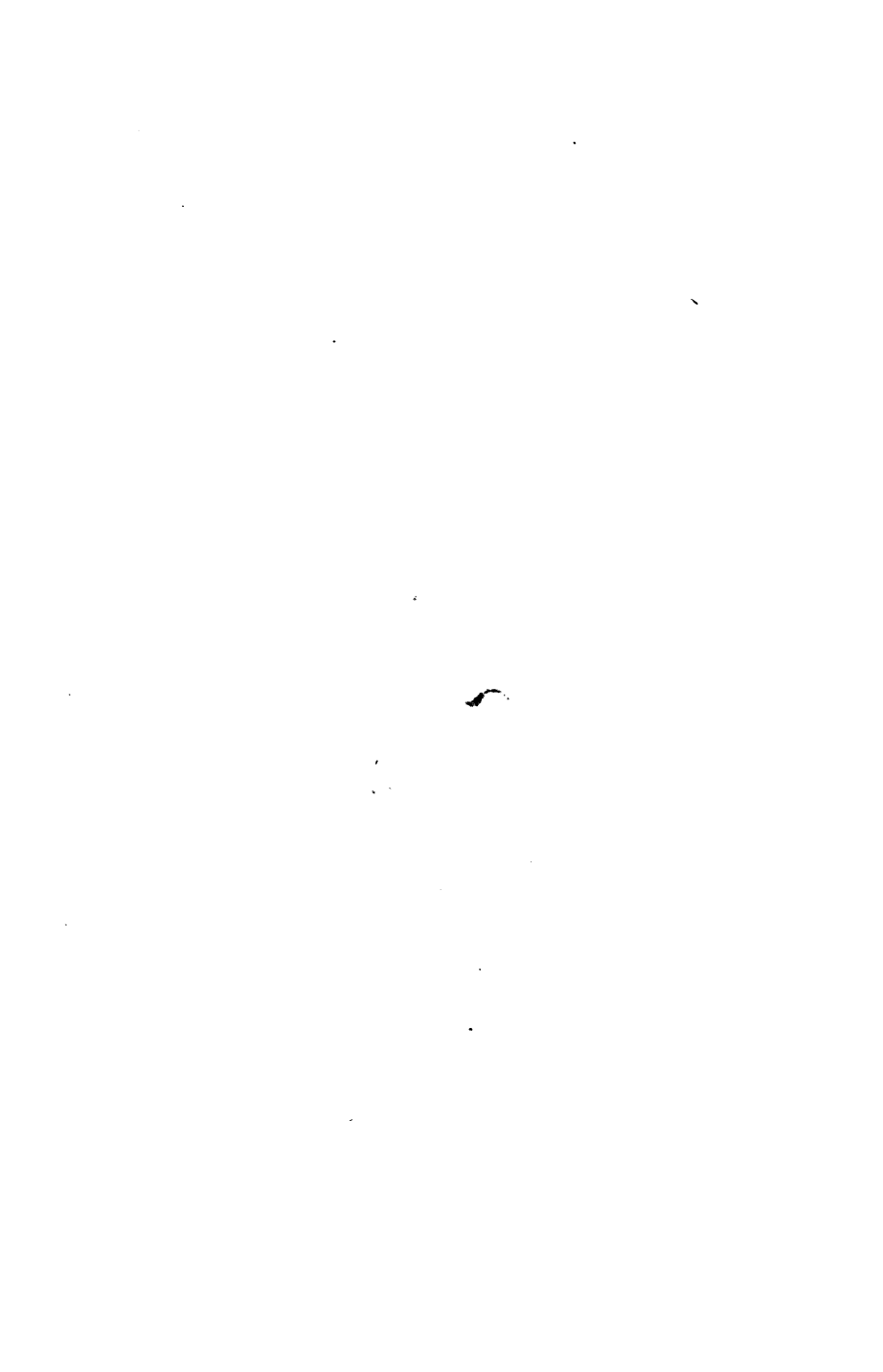
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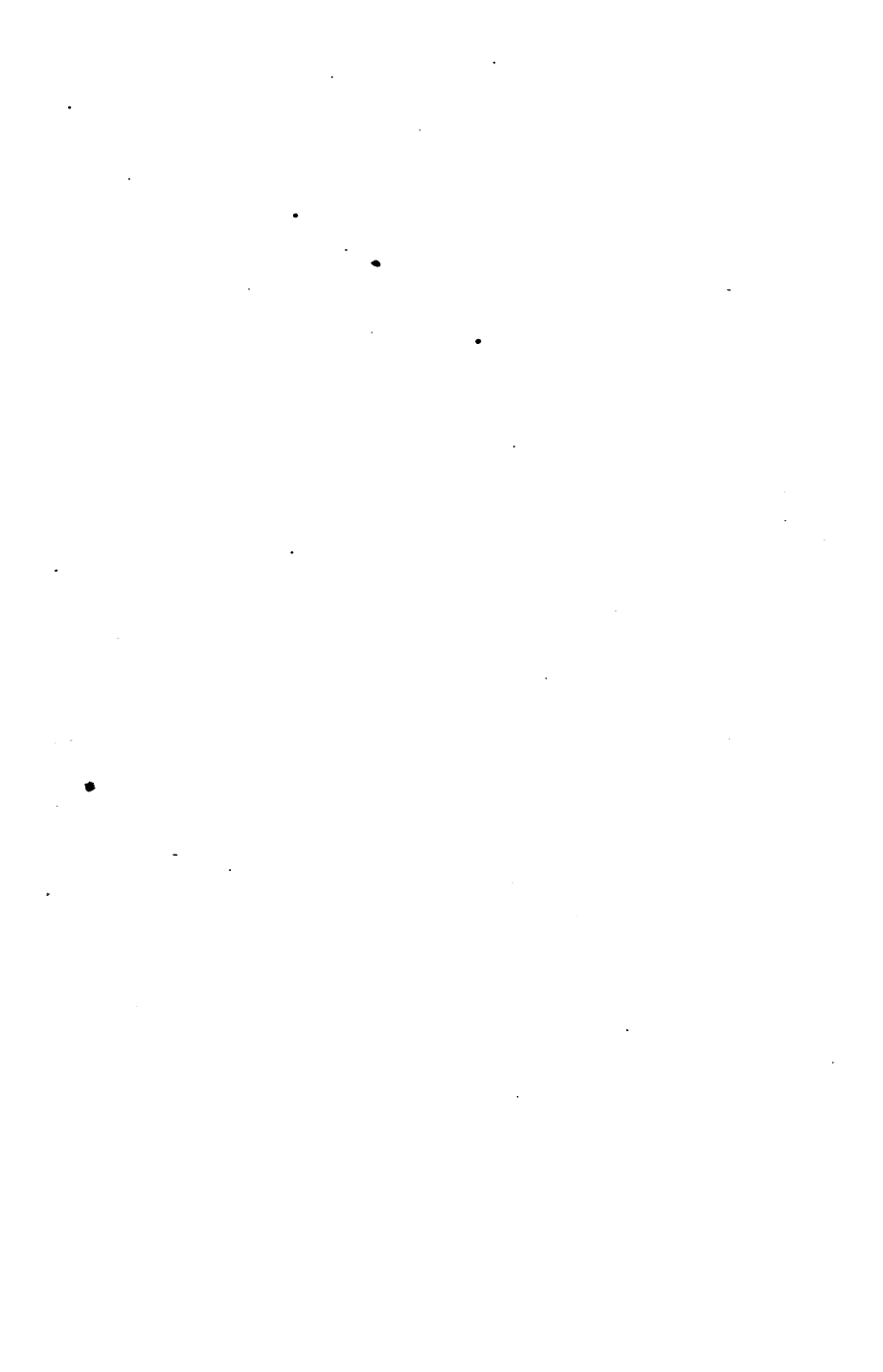


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NEW TREATISE

ON

THE FRENCH VERBS;

INCLUDING

AN EASY AND PRACTICAL METHOD FOR ACQUIRING
THE IRREGULAR VERBS,

AND

RULES FOR THE PRESENT AND PAST PARTICIPLES.


BY

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SECOND EDITION,
REVISED AND IMPROVED.

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TO THE
STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

This Volume

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P R E F A C E .

THE study of the Verbs, in the French language, presents to the American student one great difficulty which is seldom thoroughly mastered, and which appears to require a considerable amount of brain-work as well as an extraordinary memory.

Too great importance has been attached, not to the study of this particular branch of the French language, but to the difficulties which it presents. The student, relying upon the frequent use of the *Irregular Verbs* in "Readers," or upon the alphabetical list given in nearly all grammars, hopes to learn them by constant practice, and therefore neglects to study them seriously. The cause of this neglect may be found in the want of a clear and practical method of learning them. One of the principal reasons why those who study the French language can scarcely ever speak French correctly, is the lack of a complete knowledge of the *Irregular Verbs*.

The small book which we now offer to the American student is a concise treatise on the French Verbs, *with especial reference to the Irregular Verbs*. The advantages claimed for this method over the ordinary treatment of the Verb are: first, the mastery of the *Regular Verbs* by means of their terminations, instead of the mechanical memorizing of the conjugations; second, an improved classification, showing that the greater part of the so-called *Irregular Verbs* can be

conjugated orally and written without any difficulty; and third, a special plan (see §§ XXII. and LII.) for the study of a verb, which, it is believed, will prove of much service to both teachers and pupils.

This treatise can be advantageously used by the beginner, and the advanced student, as well as by those who, having nearly completed the study of the grammar of the language, feel the need of some ready method of conjugating *all the Verbs known as irregular*.

We sincerely hope that the present treatise, which is not an addition to the French grammar, but a *substitute* for its most difficult and important part, will prove useful to students of the French language.

ALFRED HENNEQUIN.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, 1874.

THE first edition of this "Treatise" being exhausted, the author has taken this opportunity of giving to the work a thorough review; and, without changing the general plan, of introducing such improvements as have been pointed out to him as desirable by experienced instructors in the French language.

A. H.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, February, 1875.

CONTENTS.



PART FIRST.

Section	Page
I. THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF VERBS	1
II. REGULAR, IRREGULAR, AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.	2
III. CONJUGATIONS OR CLASSES	2
IV. SIMPLE AND COMPOUND TENSES	3
V. MOODS AND TENSES	3
VI. AUXILIARY VERBS: AVOIR	6
VII. " " ÊTRE	11
VIII. USE OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS	14
IX. THE VERBS CONJUGATED INTERROGATIVELY, NEGATIVELY, AND NEGATIVELY AND INTERROGATIVELY.	15
X. REGULAR VERBS: STEMS AND TERMINATIONS.	16
XI. MODEL REGULAR VERBS: FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS	18
XII. MODEL REGULAR VERBS: COMPOUND TENSES	20
XIII. TABLE OF COMPARED TERMINATIONS AND ENDINGS	22
XIV. CONJUGATION OF PASSIVE VERBS	24
XV. CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTIVE VERBS	24
XVI. CONJUGATION OF A MODEL PASSIVE VERB	26
XVII. " " " MODEL REFLECTIVE VERB	28
XVIII. FORMATION OF THE TENSES	32

PART SECOND.

XX. THE IRREGULAR VERBS	37
XXI. REMARKS ON SOME TENSES OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS	37
XXII. IRREGULAR-REGULAR VERBS: METHOD OF CONJUGATING THEM	39
XXIII. MODEL IRREGULAR-REGULAR VERB	40
XXIV.-LII. CLASSIFICATION OF THE IRREGULAR-REGULAR VERBS	41
LIII. IRREGULAR VERBS: METHOD OF CONJUGATING THEM	50

LIV.	REMARKS ON SOME TENSES OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS .	51
LV.-LXXIV.	CLASSIFICATION OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS . .	53
LXXV.	NUMBER OF TENSES OR PERSONS IRREGULARLY FORMED .	73
LXXVI.-LXXXVII.	CLASSIFICATION OF THE DEFECTIVE VERBS .	74
LXXXVIII.-XCVI.	CLASSIFICATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERBS .	80
XCVII.	GENERAL CLASSIFICATION: IRREGULAR-REGULAR VERBS	85
XCVIII.	“ “ IRREGULAR VERBS . . .	86
XCIX.	“ “ IRREGULAR-REGULAR-DEFECTIVE VERBS	87
C.	“ “ IRREGULAR-DEFECTIVE VERBS	87
CI.	“ “ IRREGULAR-UNIPERSONAL VERBS	88
CII.	“ “ UNIPERSONAL-DEFECTIVE VERBS	88
CIII.	EUPHONIC CHANGES IN THE STEMS OR TERMINATIONS OF SOME VERBS	89
CIV.	ADDITION AND OMISSION OF ACCENTS IN SOME VERBS	90
CV.	VERBS ENDING IN ENIR: SPECIAL FORMATION OF TENSES	92
CVI.	THE PARTICIPLES: PRESENT PARTICIPLE	95
CVII.	“ “ PAST PARTICIPLE	97
CVIII.	CHANGES IN THE TERMINATIONS OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE	98
CIX.	RULES FOR THE VARIATIONS OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE .	99
CX.	PAST PARTICIPLES OF REFLECTIVE VERBS	99
CXI.	GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PAST PARTICIPLE . .	100
CXII.	GOVERNMENT OF VERBS: VERBS REQUIRING NO PREPO- SITION	102
CXIII.	“ “ “ VERBS REQUIRING THE PREPO SITION À	102
CXIV.	“ “ “ VERBS REQUIRING THE PREPO- SITION DE	104
CXV.	USE OF MOODS AND TENSES	106
CXVI.	ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS .	111
CXVII.	GENERAL APPLICATION OF THIS METHOD.	119

REMARKS ON FRENCH PRONUNCIATION,

REFERRING TO THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

1. Though the letter **r** is *generally* sounded in French at the end of a word, the termination **er** (Present Infinitive, first conjugation) is pronounced like **é** (*a* in *fate*):

Chant-**er** } are pronounced like { Chant-**é**.
Donn-**er** } { Donn-**é**.

2. However, the final **r** in the terminations **ir** and **oir** (Present Infinitive, second and third conjugations) retains its sound:

Pun-**ir**. Mun-**ir**. Recev-**oir**. Dev-**oir**.

3. The terminations **e**, **es**¹ (the **e** mute), and **ent** are equivalent to the French *silent e* at the end of a word, and are not pronounced:

Je chant- e	} are pronounced like	Je chant.	} In this case the letter t , though a final consonant, should be pronounced.
Tu chant- es		Tu chant.	
Ils chant- ent		Ils chant.	
Ils fur- ent		Ils fur.	

4. However, if the terminations **es** and **ent** are followed by a word commencing with a vowel or a *silent h*, the **s** or **t** should be carried on to that word:

Tu chantes-encore } are pronounced like { Tu chant-zencore.
Ils chantent-encore } { Ils chant-tencore.

In the first example the **s**, being between two vowels, takes the sound of **z**.

¹ **es** and **est**, second and third persons singular of the Present Indicative of the verb *être*, are pronounced like **é**: *tu es, thou art; il est, he is.*

5. The letters **s**, **t**, **x**, when final, are not pronounced :

Je fu- s	} are pronounced like	Je fu.
Tu a- s		Tu a.
Ils son- t		Ils son.
Que je soi- s		Que je soi.
Tu chanta- s		Tu chanta.
Qu'il chantâ- t		Qu'il chantâ.
Vous chante- s ¹		Vous chanté.

6. The diphthong **ai** in the terminations of verbs is sounded like the letter **a** in the English word *fate* :

J'-**ai**. J'aur-**ai**. Je chant-**ai**. Je donn-**ai**.

7. When **ai** is followed by **s** or **t**, it assumes a broader sound, like that of the French *è*, or like **ai** in *fair* :

J'av-**ais**. Il av-**ait**. Je chant-**ais**. Il donn-**ait**.

8. The letters **ent**, when final, being equivalent *in the verbs* to **e** (mute and final), **aient** is equivalent to **aie** :

Ils av-**aient** } are pronounced like { Ils av-**aie**. } The final **e** gives to the diphthong **ai**
 Ils aur-**aient** } { Ils aur-**aie**. } a broad sound.

9. However, the **t** should be carried on to the next word, if that word begins with a vowel or *silent h* :

Ils av-**aient** oublié, pronounced like Ils av-**aie**-toublié.

10. The letter **y**² between two vowels is equivalent to two **i**'s, one of which forms a diphthong with the preceding vowel, and the other is almost blended with the letters following :

Payer { are pronounced like } pai-i-**é** or pai-**ié**.
 Envoyer { } envoi-i-**é** or envoi-**ié**.

We may, therefore, add that, according to preceding rules,

Il payait { are pronounced like } Il pai-i-**aie**.
 Ils payaient { } Ils pai-i-**aie**.

¹ The letter **e**, followed by **s**, takes the sound of **é**.

² Many verbs end in **yer**, and the letter **y** often occurs in verbal forms.

THE FRENCH VERBS.



PART FIRST.

§ I. The Different Sorts of Verbs.

1. The verb is that part of speech which points out the condition of the subject.

2. The verb is, therefore, a word which expresses *existence* or *action*.

3. There are in French five sorts of verbs :

1. Active.
2. Neuter.
3. Passive.
4. Reflective.
5. Unipersonal.

4. The **active** verb, also called **transitive**, expresses an *action transmitted directly* from the *subject* to the *object* of the verb :

L'habit change les mœurs, The dress changes the manners.

5. The **neuter** verb, also called **intransitive**, expresses an *action* in an absolute manner, without referring to any object :

J'ai dormi, I have slept.

The **neuter** verb may, however, transmit the *action* to the object of the verb with the help of a preposition :

J'ai parlé à votre père, I have spoken to your father.

6. The **passive** verb is the contrary of the active verb. The **passive** verb represents the subject as suffering or receiving an action.

This class of verbs is composed of the *past participle* of an active verb and the *auxiliary être* :

L'homme est guidé par sa volonté, Man is guided by his will.

7. The **reflective** verb, also called **pronominal**, brings forward an *action* starting from the subject, and which is reflected on the subject itself :

À qui vous adressez-vous ? To whom do you address yourself ?

8. The **unipersonal** verb, the subject of which (*il, it*) represents neither the name of a person nor of a thing previously expressed, is conjugated only in the *third person singular* :

Il pleut aujourd'hui, It rains to-day.

Some verbs are always unipersonal, others become unipersonal when the pronoun *il* comes under the above rule :

Il est impossible de nier cela, It is impossible to deny that.

§ II. Regular, Irregular, and Defective Verbs.

1. The French verbs are **regular, irregular, or defective**.

1. The **regular** verbs are those which are conjugated, in all their tenses, like the *model verb* of the *conjugation* or *class* to which they belong. (See §§ X. and XI.)

2. The **irregular** verbs are those which are not conjugated, in all their tenses, like the *model verb*.

3. The **defective** verbs are those which have certain tenses and persons wanting.

§ III. Conjugations or Classes.

1. *All* the French verbs are divided into **FOUR** conjugations or classes :

1. *First conjugation*, the *infinitive* of which terminates with **-er** :

Chant-er, to sing.

Donn-er, to give.

2. *Second conjugation*, the *infinitive* of which terminates with **-ir** :

Fin-ir, *to finish*. Pun-ir, *to punish*.

3. *Third conjugation*, the *infinitive* of which terminates with **-evoir** :¹

Conc-evoir, *to conceive*. D-evoir, *to owe*.

4. *Fourth conjugation*, the *infinitive* of which terminates with **-re** :

Vend-re, *to sell*. Rend-re, *to render*.

2. Two of the French verbs are called *auxiliary verbs*, because they serve to form all the others : **avoir**, *to have*, and **être**, *to be*.

§ IV. Simple and Compound Tenses.

1. A verb is *conjugated* by means of *tenses*. (See § V.)

2. The tenses of the auxiliary verbs, like those of all the French verbs, are divided into two sorts : the **simple tenses** and the **compound tenses**.

3. The **simple tenses** are those which are conjugated without the help of the auxiliaries. (See Exception, §§ I. 6 and XIV.)

4. The **compound tenses** are those which are conjugated with the *simple tenses* of **avoir** or **être** and the *past participle* of a verb.

§ V. Moods and Tenses. (See § CXV.)

1. The **moods** are the different *manners* of pointing out the *existence*, *action*, or *situation* expressed by the verb.

2. There are six moods :

1. The *Indicative*.
2. The *Conditional*.
3. The *Imperative*.
4. The *Subjunctive*.
5. The *Infinitive*.
6. The *Participle*.

¹ The infinitive of the *irregular* verbs belonging to this conjugation ends in **-oir** : Sav-oir, *to know*.

3. The **moods** are divided into *tenses* :

1. The *Indicative* has eight tenses :

The Present.
 The Imperfect.
 The Past Definite.
 The Past Indefinite.
 The Past Anterior.
 The Pluperfect.
 The Future.
 The Future Anterior.

This mood expresses the existence, action, or situation in a positive, absolute manner :

<i>I give,</i>	je donne.
<i>I have punished,</i>	j'ai puni.
<i>I shall conceive,</i>	je concevrai.
<i>I shall have rendered,</i>	j'aurai rendu.

2. The *Conditional* has two tenses :

The Present or Future.
 The Past.

This mood expresses existence, action, or situation in a positive, absolute manner, but conditionally :

<i>I should give if...</i>	je donnerais si...
<i>I would have punished if...</i>	j'aurais puni si...

3. The *Imperative* has one tense :

The Imperative.

This mood expresses existence, action, or situation under the form of command or prayer :

<i>Give, donne.</i>	<i>Let us render, rendons.</i>
---------------------	--------------------------------

4. The *Subjunctive* has four tenses :

The Present.
 The Imperfect.
 The Past.
 The Pluperfect.

This mood expresses existence, action, or situation in a subordinate manner ; i. e. this mood is dependent on another verb. It generally conveys the idea of doubt :

<i>That I may give,</i>	que je donne.
<i>That I might have given,</i>	que j'eusse donné.
<i>It is not certain that I may sing,</i>	il est douteux que je chante.

5. The *Infinitive* has two tenses :

The Present.

The Past.

This mood expresses existence, action, or situation in an unlimited and general manner :

To give, donner. *To punish*, punir. *To conceive*, concevoir. *To render*, rendre.

6. The *Participle* has three tenses :

The Present.

The Past Active.

The Past or Passive.

This mood expresses existence, action, or situation as an *attribute*. It partakes of the nature of an adjective :

A given book, un livre donné.

Received letters, des lettres reçues.

4. The six moods point out the *division of time*.5. They represent the *present, past, and future*.

Division and Subdivision of Tenses.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Subdivision.</i>
PRESENT,	Present.
PAST,	Imperfect.
	Past Definite.
	Past Indefinite.
	Past Anterior.
	Pluperfect.
FUTURE,	Future.
	Future Anterior.

6. A complete subdivision of tenses can only take place in the *Indicative mood*.

REMARK. *All* the French *regular* and *irregular verbs* have six moods and all their tenses. The *defective verbs* always have one or several tenses or persons wanting. (See § LXXVI.)

§ VI. Auxiliary

CONJUGATION OF AVOIR.

INDICATIVE

Simple Tenses.

Present.

<i>I have,</i>	<i>j'ai.</i>
<i>Thou hast,</i>	<i>tu as.</i>
<i>He has,</i>	<i>il a.</i>
<i>We have,</i>	<i>nous avons.</i>
<i>You have,</i>	<i>vous avez.</i>
<i>They have,</i>	<i>ils ont.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>I had or used to have,</i>	<i>j'avais.</i>
<i>Thou hadst,</i>	<i>tu avais.</i>
<i>He had,</i>	<i>il avait.</i>
<i>We had,</i>	<i>nous avions.</i>
<i>You had,</i>	<i>vous aviez.</i>
<i>They had,</i>	<i>ils avaient.</i>

Past Definite.

<i>I had,</i>	<i>j'eus.</i>
<i>Thou hadst,</i>	<i>tu eus.</i>
<i>He had,</i>	<i>il eut.</i>
<i>We had,</i>	<i>nous eûmes.</i>
<i>You had,</i>	<i>vous eûtes.</i>
<i>They had,</i>	<i>ils eurent.</i>

Future.

<i>I shall have,</i>	<i>j'aurai.</i>
<i>Thou wilt have,</i>	<i>tu auras.</i>
<i>He will have,</i>	<i>il aura.</i>
<i>We shall have,</i>	<i>nous aurons.</i>
<i>You will have,</i>	<i>vous aurez.</i>
<i>They will have,</i>	<i>ils auront.</i>

Verbs. (See § III. 2.)

to have, — AFFIRMATIVELY.

MOOD.

Compound Tenses.

Past Indefinite.

<i>I have had,</i>	j'ai eu.
<i>Thou hast had,</i>	tu as eu.
<i>He has had,</i>	il a eu.
<i>We have had,</i>	nous avons eu.
<i>You have had,</i>	vous avez eu.
<i>They have had,</i>	ils ont eu.

Pluperfect.

<i>I had had,</i>	j'avais eu.
<i>Thou hadst had,</i>	tu avais eu.
<i>He had had,</i>	il avait eu.
<i>We had had,</i>	nous avions eu.
<i>You had had,</i>	vous aviez eu.
<i>They had had,</i>	ils avaient eu.

Past Anterior.

<i>I had had,</i>	j'eus eu.
<i>Thou hadst had,</i>	tu eus eu.
<i>He had had,</i>	il eut eu.
<i>We had had,</i>	nous eûmes eu.
<i>You had had,</i>	vous eûtes eu.
<i>They had had,</i>	ils eurent eu.

Future Anterior.

<i>I shall have had,</i>	j'aurai eu.
<i>Thou wilt have had,</i>	tu auras eu.
<i>He shall have had,</i>	il aura eu.
<i>We shall have had,</i>	nous aurons eu.
<i>You will have had,</i>	vous aurez eu.
<i>They will have had,</i>	ils auront eu.

THE FRENCH VERBS.

	Present.	CONDITIONAL
<i>I should have,</i>		j'aurais.
<i>Thou wouldst have,</i>		tu aurais.
<i>He would have,*</i>		il aurait.
<i>We should have,</i>		nous aurions.
<i>You would have,</i>		vous auriez.
<i>They would have,</i>		ils auraient.

IMPERATIVE
<i>Have (thou),</i>
<i>Let us have,</i>
<i>Have (ye or you),</i>

	Present.	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>That I may have,</i>		que j'aie.
<i>That thou mayest have,</i>		que tu aies.
<i>That he may have,</i>		qu'il ait.
<i>That we may have,</i>		que nous ayons.
<i>That you may have,</i>		que vous ayez.
<i>That they may have,</i>		qu'ils aient.

	Imperfect.
<i>That I might have,</i>	que j'eusse.
<i>That thou mightest have,</i>	que tu eusses.
<i>That he might have,</i>	qu'il eût.
<i>That we might have,</i>	que nous eussions.
<i>That you might have,</i>	que vous eussiez.
<i>That they might have,</i>	qu'ils eussent.

	Present.	INFINITIVE
<i>To have,</i>		avoir.

	Present.	PARTI
<i>Having,</i>		ayant.

Past or
Had,

MOOD.

Past.

*I should have had,
Thou wouldst have had,
He would have had,
We should have had,
You would have had,
They would have had,*

j'aurais eu.
tu aurais eu..
il aurait eu.
nous aurions eu,
vous auriez eu.
ils auraient eu.

MOOD.

aie.
ayons.
ayez.

MOOD.

Past.

*That I may have had,
That thou mayest have had,
That he may have had,
That we may have had,
That you may have had,
That they may have had,*

que j'aie eu.
que tu aies eu.
qu'il ait eu.
que nous ayons eu.
que vous ayez eu.
qu'ils aient eu.

Pluperfect.

*That I might have had,
That thou mightest have had,
That he might have had,
That we might have had,
That you might have had,
That they might have had,*

que j'eusse eu.
que tu eusses eu.
qu'il eût eu.
que nous eussions eu.
que vous eussiez eu.
qu'ils eussent eu.

MOOD.

Past.

To have had,

avoir eu.

CIPLE.

Compound.

Having had,

ayant eu.

Passive.
eu.

§ VII. Auxiliary

CONJUGATION OF *ÊTRE*.

INDICATIVE

Simple Tenses.

Present.

<i>I am,</i>	je suis.
<i>Thou art,</i>	tu es.
<i>He is,</i>	il est.
<i>We are,</i>	nous sommes.
<i>Ye or you are,</i>	vous êtes.
<i>They are,</i>	ils sont.

Imperfect.

<i>I was or I used to be,</i>	j'étais.
<i>Thou wast,</i>	tu étais.
<i>He was,</i>	il était.
<i>We were,</i>	nous étions.
<i>You were,</i>	vous étiez.
<i>They were,</i>	ils étaient.

Past Definite.

<i>I was,</i>	je fus.
<i>Thou wast,</i>	tu fus.
<i>He was,</i>	il fut.
<i>We were,</i>	nous fûmes.
<i>You were,</i>	vous fûtes.
<i>They were,</i>	ils furent.

Future.

<i>I shall be,</i>	je serai.
<i>Thou wilt be,</i>	tu seras.
<i>He will be,</i>	il sera.
<i>We shall be,</i>	nous serons.
<i>You will be,</i>	vous serez.
<i>They will be,</i>	ils seront.

Verbs (continued).

to be, — AFFIRMATIVELY.

MOOD.

Compound Tenses.

Past Indefinite.

<i>I have been,</i>	<i>j'ai été.</i>
<i>Thou hast been,</i>	<i>tu as été.</i>
<i>He has been,</i>	<i>il a été.</i>
<i>We have been,</i>	<i>nous avons été.</i>
<i>You have been,</i>	<i>vous avez été.</i>
<i>They have been,</i>	<i>ils ont été.</i>

Pluperfect.

<i>I had been,</i>	<i>j'avais été.</i>
<i>Thou hadst been,</i>	<i>tu avais été.</i>
<i>He had been,</i>	<i>il avait été.</i>
<i>We had been,</i>	<i>nous avions été.</i>
<i>You had been,</i>	<i>vous aviez été.</i>
<i>They had been,</i>	<i>ils avaient été.</i>

Past Anterior.

<i>I had been,</i>	<i>j'eus été.</i>
<i>Thou hadst been,</i>	<i>tu eus été.</i>
<i>He had been,</i>	<i>il eut été.</i>
<i>We had been,</i>	<i>nous eûmes été.</i>
<i>You had been,</i>	<i>vous eûtes été.</i>
<i>They had been,</i>	<i>ils eurent été.</i>

Future Anterior.

<i>I shall have been,</i>	<i>j'aurai été.</i>
<i>Thou wilt have been,</i>	<i>tu auras été.</i>
<i>He will have been,</i>	<i>il aura été.</i>
<i>We shall have been,</i>	<i>nous aurons été.</i>
<i>You will have been,</i>	<i>vous aurez été.</i>
<i>They will have been,</i>	<i>ils auront été.</i>

	Present.	CONDITIONAL
<i>I should be,</i>		je serais.
<i>Thou wouldst be,</i>		tu serais.
<i>He would be,</i>		il serait.
<i>We should be,</i>		nous serions.
<i>You would be,</i>		vous seriez.
<i>They would be,</i>		ils seraient.

IMPERATIVE

Be thou,
Let us be,
Be ye or you,

	Present.	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>That I may be,</i>		que je sois.
<i>That thou mayest be,</i>		que tu sois.
<i>That he may be,</i>		qu'il soit.
<i>That we may be,</i>		que nous soyons.
<i>That you may be,</i>		que vous soyez.
<i>That they may be,</i>		qu'ils soient.

	Imperfect.
<i>That I might be,</i>	que je fusse.
<i>That thou mightest be,</i>	que tu fusses.
<i>That he might be,</i>	qu'il fût.
<i>That we might be,</i>	que nous fussions.
<i>That you might be,</i>	que vous fussiez.
<i>That they might be,</i>	qu'ils fussent.

	Present.	INFINITIVE
<i>To be,</i>		être.

	Present.	PARTI
<i>Being,</i>		étant.

Past or
Been,

MOOD.

Past.

*I should have been,
Thou wouldst have been,
He would have been,
We should have been,
You would have been,
They would have been,*

*j'aurais été.
tu aurais été.
il aurait été.
nous aurions été.
vous auriez été.
ils auraient été.*

MOOD.

*sois.
soyons.
soyez.*

MOOD.

Past.

*That I may have been,
That thou mayest have been,
That he may have been,
That we may have been,
That you may have been,
That they may have been,*

*que j'aie été.
que tu aies été.
qu'il ait été.
que nous ayons été.
que vous ayez été.
qu'ils aient été.*

Pluperfect.

*That I might have been,
That thou mightest have been,
That he might have been,
That we might have been,
That you might have been,
That they might have been,*

*que j'eusse été.
que tu eusses été.
qu'il eût été.
que nous eussions été.
que vous eussiez été.
qu'ils eussent été.*

MOOD.

Past.

To have been,

avoir été.

CIPLE.

Compound.

Having been,

ayant été.

Passive.

été.

§ VIII. Use of the Auxiliary Verbs AVOIR and ÊTRE.

1. The auxiliary **avoir** is used to express *action* :

Mon ami *a* passé ici aujourd'hui, *My friend has passed here to-day.*

2. The auxiliary **être** is used to express *situation* :

Ils *sont* passés ces beaux jours, *They have passed those beautiful days.*

3. The auxiliary **avoir** is also used :

1. In the compound tenses of its own conjugation :

J'ai eu, *I have had.*

2. In the compound tenses of the verb *être* :

J'ai été, *I have been.*

3. In the compound tenses of *all* active verbs :

J'ai donné, *I have given.* J'ai chanté, *I have sung.*

4. In the compound tenses of most neuter verbs when they express *action* :

J'ai dormi, *I have slept.* J'ai parlé, *I have spoken.*

5. In the compound tenses of verbs which are *always* unipersonal :

Il *a* plu, *It has rained.* Il *a* neigé, *It has snowed.*

4. 1. The auxiliary **être** is used with passive verbs (in both simple and compound tenses) :

Je *suis* flatté, *I am flattered.* J'ai *été* flatté, *I have been flattered.*

2. In the compound tenses of reflexive verbs :

Je *me suis* frappé, *I have struck myself.*

3. Some neuter verbs, though they express *action*, use *être* in their compound tenses. The principal ones are :

Aller, <i>to go.</i>	Mourir, <i>to die.</i>	Tomber, <i>to fall.</i>
Arriver, <i>to arrive.</i>	Naitre, <i>to be born.</i>	Venir, <i>to come.</i>

5. Neuter verbs which express at times *action* and at others *situation*, employ **avoir** or **être** in their compound tenses, according to what they express :

J'ai resté six mois en France, *I remained six months in France.* — ACTION.

Je *suis* resté frappé de terreur, *I remained struck with terror.* — SITUATION.

§ IX. The Verbs conjugated Interrogatively, Negatively, and Negatively and Interrogatively.

1. A verb is conjugated **interrogatively** by placing the pronoun after the verb :

Ai-je ? *Have I ?* Donnons-nous ? *Do we give ?*

2. In the interrogative form of a verb, when the third person singular of the Present Indicative ends with a vowel, a **t**¹ must be placed between the verb and the pronoun :

A-t-il ? *Has he ?* Donne-t-elle ? *Does she give ?*

3. In almost all the French verbs which have only one syllable in the *first person singular of the Present Indicative*, the interrogative form most in use is **Est-ce-que** ? (*is it that ?*), prefixed to the affirmative form :

Est-ce-que je donne ? *Do I give ?*

4. If the verb ends with an **e** (not accented) in the first person singular, in the interrogative form an acute accent (') will be placed over the **e**²:

J'aim-e, *I love*. — Affirmative form.

Aim-é-je ? *Do I love ?* — Interrogative form.

5. No verb can be interrogative in the Infinitive, Imperative, or Subjunctive mood.

6. In familiar conversation, the form **Est-ce-que** may be used with all the persons in the same way :

Est-ce-que nous donnons ? *Do we give ?*

7. A verb is conjugated **negatively** by placing **ne** before the verb and **pas** after it :

Je n'ai pas, *I have not*.

¹ This letter is placed between the verb and the pronoun for the sake of euphony.

² This interrogative form is very seldom used.

8. In the compound tenses, **ne** comes before the auxiliary and **pas** between the auxiliary and the Past Participle :

Je n'ai pas eu, I have not had.

9. The **e** of **ne** is elided when the verb begins with a vowel :

Je n'ai pas, I have not.

Nous n'avons pas, We have not.

10. With the words **ni** (*neither, nor*), **jamais** (*never*), **rien** (*nothing*), and other words *expressing negation*, **ne** is used before the verb, and these words after it instead of **pas** :

Je n'ai ni le livre ni la plume, I have NEITHER the book NOR the pen.

Nous n'avons rien, We have NOTHING.

Vous n'avez jamais le papier, You NEVER have the paper.

11. A verb is conjugated **negatively and interrogatively** at the same time by placing **ne** or **n'** before the verb, which then assumes the *interrogative* form, and **pas** after the pronoun :

N'ai-je pas ? Have I not ?

Ne chante-t-il pas ? Does he not sing ?

N'ai-je pas eu ? Have I not had ?

N'ai-je pas chanté ? Have I not sung ?

12. When the interrogative form **Est-ce-que** is used in connection with a negative sentence, it precedes the verb, which is then conjugated negatively :

Est-ce-que je n'ai pas ? Have I not ?

Est-ce-que je ne donne pas ? Do I not give ?

§ X. The Regular Verbs.

Stems and Terminations, Numbers and Persons.

1. We have seen that the four conjugations have *distinctive forms* for the Present Infinitive. (See § III.)

2. The part of the verb preceding these forms is called the **stem** or the **root** of the verb.

3. All the letters which come after the *stem* of the verb are called the **terminations** of the verb.

Stems and Terminations of the Four Model Conjugations.

		Stems.	Terminations.
FIRST CONJUGATION :		Donn-	er.
SECOND	"	Fin-	ir.
THIRD	"	Conc-	evoir.
FOURTH	"	Rend-	re.

4. Throughout the conjugation of a verb all the letters which come after the *stem* form the terminations :

Nous donn- ons , <i>we give.</i>	Ils conc- oivent , <i>they conceive.</i>
Vous fin- issez , <i>you finish.</i>	Elles rend- ent , <i>they render.</i>

5. Though the terminations embrace *all the letters* which come after the stem, there are final letters which are called the *endings* of the verb.

6. The *endings* are a part of the terminations. The endings **ons** and **ent** are frequently found in all four conjugations (see § XIII.).

7. The *stem* of the regular verbs can never change.

8. A verb has **two numbers** : the *singular* and the *plural*.

1. The *singular* denotes but one.
2. The *plural* denotes more than one.

9. Each number has **three persons** :

The *first* (the person who speaks) : **je**, *I* (sing.); **nous**, *we* (plur.).

The *second* (the person to whom one speaks) : **tu**, *thou* (sing.); **vous**, *ye or you* (plur.).

The *third* (the person of whom one speaks) : **il**, *he*, m., **elle**, *she*, f. (sing.); **ils**, *they*, m., **elles**, *they*, f. (plur.).

REMARK. The indefinite pronoun **on** (*one, they, people*) is always used with a verb of the third person singular ; it conveys, however, generally the idea of plurality. The pronoun is of the masculine gender, though not referring to any particular word, and can only apply to persons :

Que de monde dans la rue, on court vers la mairie,	<i>What a quantity of persons in the street, they run towards the town hall.</i>
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§ XL. Model Verbs and Terminations of the Four Conjugations.

FIRST CONJUGATION, ENDING IN **ER**: Donn-er, to give.

Primitive Tenses (see § XVIII):

PRESENT INFINITIVE: Donn-er. PRES. PARTICIPLE: Donn-ant. PAST PARTICIPLE: Donn-é. PRESENT INDICATIVE: Je donn-e. PAST DEFINITE: Je donn-ai.

PRONOUNS.	STEM OF THE VERB.	TERMINATIONS.							
		PRES. INDICATIVE. <i>I give, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>I gave, etc.</i>	PAST DEFINITE. <i>I did give, etc.</i>	FUTURE. <i>I shall give, etc.</i>	CONDITIONAL. <i>I might give, etc.</i>	IMPERATIVE. <i>Give, etc.</i>	PRES. SUBJUNCTIVE. <i>That I may give, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>That I might give, etc.</i>
Je	Donn-	E	ais	ai	erai	erais	E	E	asse
Tu		es	ais	as	eras	erais	E	es	asses
Il		E	ait	A	era	erait	ONS	E	ât
Nous		ONS	ions	âmes	erons	erions	ONS	IONS	ussions
Vous		EZ	iez	âtes	erez	eriez	EZ	IEZ	assiez
Ils		ENT	aient	èrent	eront	eraient	EZ	ENT	assent

SECOND CONJUGATION, ENDING IN **IR**: Pun-ir, to punish.

Primitive Tenses:

PRES. INFINITIVE: Pun-ir. PRES. PARTICIPLE: Pun-issant. PAST PARTICIPLE: Pun-i. PRESENT INDICATIVE: Je pun-iss. PAST DEFINITE: Je pun-issais.

PRONOUNS.	STEM OF THE VERB.	TERMINATIONS.							
		PRES. INDICATIVE. <i>I punish, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>I punished, etc.</i>	PAST DEFINITE. <i>I did punish, etc.</i>	FUTURE. <i>I shall punish, etc.</i>	CONDITIONAL. <i>I might punish, etc.</i>	IMPERATIVE. <i>Punish, etc.</i>	PRES. SUBJUNCTIVE. <i>That I may punish, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>That I might punish, etc.</i>
Je	Pun-	iss	issais	iss	irai	irais	IS	isse	issais
Tu		is	issais	is	iras	irais	IS	isses	issais
Il		IT	issait	IT	ira	irait	ISSONS	isse	issions
Nous		ISSONS	issions	îmes	irons	irions	ISSONS	issions	ussions
Vous		ISSIEZ	issiez	îtes	irez	iriez	ISSIEZ	issiez	ussiez
Ils		ISSENT	issaient	irent	iront	iraient	ISSIEZ	issent	ussent

THIRD CONJUGATION, ENDING IN **EVQIR**: *Conc-evoir, to conceive*.

Primitive Tenses:

PRES. INFINITIVE: *Conc-evoir*. PRES. PARTICIPLE: *Conc-evant*. PAST PARTICIPLE: *Conç-a*. PRES. INDICATIVE: *Je conc-o-da*. PAST DEFINITE: *Je conc-a-*.

PRONOUNS	STEM OF THE VERB.	TERMINATIONS.							
		PRES. INDICATIVE. <i>I conceive, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>I conceived, etc.</i>	PAST DEFINITE. <i>I did conceive, etc.</i>	FUTURE. <i>I shall conceive, etc.</i>	CONDITIONAL. <i>I might conceive, etc.</i>	IMPERATIVE. <i>Conceive, etc.</i>	PRES. SUBJUNCTIVE. <i>That I may conceive, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>That I might conceive, etc.</i>
Je	Conc- ¹	OIS	EV AIS	US	EVRAI	EVRAIS	No pronouns.	OIVE	USSE
Tu		OIS	EV AIS	US	EVRAIS	EVRAIS		OIVES	USSES
Il		OIT	EV AIT	UT	EVRA	EVRAIT		OIVE	ÛT
Nous		EVONS	EVIONS	ÛMES	EVIONS	EVIONS		EVIONS	ÛSIONS
Vous		EVES	EVIES	ÛTES	EVESZ	EVIEZ		EVIEZ	ÛSIEZ
Ils		OIVENT	EV AIENT	ÛRENT	EVRENT	EVRAIENT		OIVENT	ÛRENT

FOURTH CONJUGATION, ENDING IN **RE**: *Rend-re, to render*.

Primitive Tenses:

PRES. INFINITIVE: *Rend-re*. PRES. PARTICIPLE: *Rend-ant*. PAST PARTICIPLE: *Rend-a*. PRES. INDICATIVE: *Je rend-a*. PAST DEFINITE: *Je rend-ai*.

PRONOUNS	STEM OF THE VERB.	TERMINATIONS.							
		PRES. INDICATIVE. <i>I render, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>I rendered, etc.</i>	PAST DEFINITE. <i>I did render, etc.</i>	FUTURE. <i>I shall render, etc.</i>	CONDITIONAL. <i>I might render, etc.</i>	IMPERATIVE. <i>Render, etc.</i>	PRES. SUBJUNCTIVE. <i>That I may render, etc.</i>	IMPERFECT. <i>That I might render, etc.</i>
Je	Rend-	S	AS	IS	RAI	RAIS	No pronouns.	E	DES
Tu		S	AS	IS	RAIS	RAIS		E	DES
Il		S	AIT	IT	RA	RAIT		E	ÛT
Nous		ONS	IONS	ÛMES	RONS	RIONS		IONS	ÛSIONS
Vous		EZ	IEZ	ÛTES	REZ	RIEZ		IEZ	ÛSIEZ
Ils		ENT	AIENT	ÛRENT	RENT	RAIENT		ENT	ÛRENT

¹ A cedilla (ç) is placed under the last e following the letter s, when it comes before the vowels a, o, or u: *Je conc-o-da, I conceive*.

² The regular verbs of the fourth conjugation have no termination for the third person singular of this tense: *Il rend, he renders; Il vend, he sells*.

§ XII. Compound Tenses of the Verbs ¹

Donner, to give. **Punir, to punish.** **Concevoir, to conceive.** **Rendre, to render.**

SIMPLE TENSES OF AVOIR.	PAST PARTICIPLES.	FORMATION OF THE COMPOUND TENSES.
Past Indefinite. J'ai, etc. <i>I have, etc.</i> Nous avons, etc. <i>We have, etc.</i>	Donn��, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Con��u, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i>	Compound of the Present Indicative. Composed of the <i>Present Indicative</i> of <i>avoir</i> and the Past Participles donn��, puni, con��u, rendu.
Pluperfect. J'avais, etc. <i>I had, etc.</i> Nous avions, etc. <i>We had, etc.</i>	Donn��, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Con��u, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i>	Compound of the Imperfect Indicative. Composed of the <i>Imperfect Indicative</i> of <i>avoir</i> and the Past Participles donn��, puni, con��u, rendu.
Past Anterior. J'eus, etc. <i>I had, etc.</i> Nous e��mes, etc. <i>We had, etc.</i>	Donn��, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Con��u, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i>	Compound of the Past Definite. Composed of the <i>Past Definite</i> of <i>avoir</i> and the Past Participles donn��, puni, con��u, rendu.

¹ The *compound tenses* should be conjugated hereafter in connection with the *simple tenses*. See the usual order of the moods and tenses, §§ VII. and VIII.

<p>Future Anterior.</p> <p>J'aurai, etc. } <i>I shall have, etc.</i> Nous aurons, etc. <i>We shall have, etc.</i></p>	<p>Donné, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Conçu, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i></p>	<p>Compound of the Future. Composed of the <i>Future</i> of avoir and the Past Participles donné, puni, conçu, rendu.</p>
<p>Past Conditional.</p> <p>J'aurais, etc. } <i>I should have, etc.</i> Nous aurions, etc. <i>We should have, etc.</i></p>	<p>Donné, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Conçu, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i></p>	<p>Compound of the Present Conditional. Composed of the <i>Present Conditional</i> of avoir and the Past Participles donné, puni, conçu, rendu.</p>
<p>Past Subjunctive.</p> <p>Que j'aie, etc. } <i>That I may have, etc.</i> Que nous ayons, etc. <i>That we may have, etc.</i></p>	<p>Donné, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Conçu, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i></p>	<p>Compound of the Present Subjunctive. Composed of the <i>Present Subjunctive</i> of avoir and the Past Participles donné, puni, conçu, rendu.</p>
<p>Pluperfect Subjunctive.</p> <p>Que j'eusse, etc. } <i>That I might have, etc.</i> Que nous eussions, etc. <i>That we might have, etc.</i></p>	<p>Donné, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Conçu, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i></p>	<p>Compound of the Imperfect Subjunctive. Composed of the <i>Imperfect Subjunctive</i> of avoir and the Past Participles donné, puni, conçu, rendu.</p>
<p>Past Infinitive.</p> <p>Avoir, <i>to have.</i></p>	<p>Donné, <i>given.</i> Puni, <i>punished.</i> Conçu, <i>conceived.</i> Rendu, <i>rendered.</i></p>	<p>Compound of the Present Infinitive. Composed of the <i>Present Infinitive</i> of avoir and the Past Participles donné, puni, conçu, rendu.</p>

§ XIII. Terminations and Endings which are alike in the Simple Tenses of the Four Regular Conjugations.

NAMES OF THE TENSES.	PERSONS.	FIRST CONJUGATION.		SECOND CONJUGATION.		THIRD CONJUGATION.		FOURTH CONJUGATION.	
		Terminations.	Endings.	Terminations.	Endings.	Terminations.	Endings.	Terminations.	Endings.
Present Infinitive. Present Participle. Past Participle.		ANT			ANT		ANT	ANT	
Sing. Present Indicative.	1.		S		S		S	S	
	2.								
	3.								
Plur. Present Indicative.	1.	ONS	ONS		ONS		ONS	ONS	
	2.	EZ	EZ		EZ		EZ	EZ	
	3.	ENT	ENT		ENT		ENT	ENT	
Sing. Imperfect Indicative.	1.	AIS	AIS		AIS		AIS	AIS	
	2.	AIS			AIS		AIS	AIS	
	3.	AIT			AIT		AIT	AIT	
Plur. Imperfect Indicative.	1.	IONS	IONS		IONS		IONS	IONS	
	2.	IEZ	IEZ		IEZ		IEZ	IEZ	
	3.	AIENT	AIENT		AIENT		AIENT	AIENT	
Sing. Past Definite.	1.		S		S		S	S	
	2.								
	3.								
Plur. Past Definite.	1.		MES		MES		MES	MES	
	2.		TES		TES		TES	TES	
	3.		RENT		RENT		RENT	RENT	

TERMINATIONS AND ENDINGS.

[illegible]

REMARKS. (1) The First and Fourth Conjugations only have similar *terminations* in some of their tenses. (2) If we suppress the **R** of the *terminations* or *endings* of the *Conditional*, we shall have remaining the *terminations* or *endings* of the *Imperfect Indicative*. (3) The letters **ION**, **EE**, **ENT** are found in the *terminations* or *endings* of the *Imperfect Indicative*, the *Conditional*, the *Present Subjunctive*, and the *Imperfect Subjunctive* of the four conjugations.

REMARKS. (1) The First and Fourth Conjugations only have similar *terminations* in some of their tenses. (2) If we suppress the **3** of the *terminations*

or endings of the Conditional, we shall have remaining the terminations or endings of the Imperfect Indicative. (3) The letters **IONIS**, **IEZ**, **ENT** are found

in the terminations or endings of the *Imperfect Indicative*, the *Conditional*, the *Present Subjunctive*, and the *Imperfect Subjunctive* of the four conjugations.

§ XIV. Conjugation of Passive Verbs. (See § XVI.)

1. We have seen that **passive verbs** are conjugated, in their *simple tenses*, with the auxiliary *être* and the *past participle* of an *active verb* (see § I. 6):

Je suis aimé, I am loved.
Je serai aimée (f.), I shall be loved.

2. We have also seen that the *compound tenses* of these verbs take the auxiliary *être*:

J'ai été aimé, I have been loved.
J'aurai été aimé, I shall have been loved.

3. The past participle of the *active verb*, used in the conjugation of the *simple tenses* of *passive verbs*, is subject to variations according to the rule for the past participle conjugated with *être* (see § CIX. 4.), i. e. that the *past participle agrees* in gender and number *with the subject* of the verb:

Je suis aimé (m.), I am loved.
Nous étions aimées (f. pl.), We were loved.

4. The *compound tenses* of passive verbs come under the same rule; *être* being the *auxiliary* with which these tenses are conjugated (see 2):

J'ai été aimé (m.), I have been loved.
Nous aurions été aimées (f. pl.), We should have been loved.

§ XV. Conjugations of the Reflective Verbs. (See § I. and § XVII.)

1. The **reflective verbs** are always conjugated with two pronouns of the same person.

2. The *reflective pronouns* are:

SINGULAR.	{	<i>me, myself.</i>	[<i>itself.</i>	PLURAL.	{	<i>nous, ourselves.</i>
		<i>te, thyself.</i>				<i>vous, yourselves.</i>
		<i>se, himself or herself,</i>				<i>se, themselves.</i>

3. **Me, te, se,** become **m', t', s',** when the verb begins with a vowel or with a silent *h*.

4. In the *affirmative form* of reflective verbs these pronouns follow the *nominative* pronouns, i. e.

SINGULAR.	{ je me.	PLURAL.	{ nous nous.
	{ tu te.		{ vous vous.
	{ il se.		{ ils se.

5. In the *interrogative form* the *reflective pronouns* are placed before and the *nominative pronouns* after the verb :

Nous flattons-nous ? Do we flatter ourselves ?
Se flattent-ils ? Do they flatter themselves ?

6. We have seen (see § VIII. 4) that the *compound* tenses of reflective verbs are *always* conjugated with **être**.

7. The *past participle* of reflective verbs, though conjugated with *être*, never agrees with the subject of the verb. It follows the rules of the past participle with the auxiliary **avoir** (see § CX. 3) :

Messieurs, nous nous sommes flattés, *Gentlemen, we have flattered ourselves.*
 Nous nous sommes donné des coups, *We have given blows to each other.*

8. In the reflective verbs, the second pronoun is either the *objective pronoun direct* (accusative) or *indirect* (dative), and should be placed before the verb, except in the Imperative used affirmatively:¹

Il m'aime (*m', acc.*), *He loves me.*
 Il me donne un livre (*me, dat.*), *He gives me a book.*

9. The reflective form of the verb is used very frequently in French. It often corresponds to the passive form in English :

Cela se conçoit facilement, *That conceives itself easily* (i. e. *is easily conceived*).

¹ In the Imperative used affirmatively the reflective pronoun second person singular is **toi** instead of **te**.

§ XVI. Conjugation of a

ÊTRE AIMÉ**Simple Tenses.****INDICATIVE****Present.**Je suis aimé (*m.*) aimée (*f.*), etc.,*I am loved, etc.*Nous sommes aimés (*m.*) aimées (*f.*), etc.,*We are loved, etc.***Imperfect.**J'étais aimé (*m.*) aimée (*f.*), etc.,*I was loved, etc.*Nous étions aimés (*m.*) aimées (*f.*), etc.,*We were loved, etc.***Past Definite.**Je fus aimé (*m.*) aimée (*f.*), etc.,*I was loved, etc.*Nous fûmes aimés (*m.*) aimées (*f.*), etc.,*We were loved, etc.***Future.**Je serai aimé (*m.*) aimée (*f.*), etc.,*I shall be loved, etc.*Nous serons aimés (*m.*) aimées (*f.*), etc.,*We shall be loved, etc.***CONDITIONAL****Present.**Je serais aimé (*m.*) aimée (*f.*), etc.,*I should, would, could, might be loved, etc.*Nous serions aimés (*m.*) aimées (*f.*), etc.,*We should or would be loved, etc.***IMPERATIVE**Sois aimé (*m.*) aimée (*f.*),Soyons aimés (*m.*) aimées (*f.*),Soyez aimés (*m.*) aimées (*f.*),

Model Passive Verb.*to be loved.***MOOD.****Compound Tenses.****Past Indefinite.**

J'ai été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

I have been loved, etc.

Nous avons été aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

*We have been loved, etc.***Pluperfect.**

J'avais été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

I had been loved, etc.

Nous avions été aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

*We had been loved, etc.***Past Anterior.**

J'eus été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

I had been loved, etc.

Nous eûmes été aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

*We had been loved, etc.***Future Anterior.**

J'aurai été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

I shall have been loved, etc.

Nous aurons été aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

*We shall have been loved, etc.***MOOD.****Past.**

J'aurais été aimé (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

I should or would have been loved, etc.

Nous aurions été aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

*We should or would have been loved, etc.***MOOD.***Be thou loved.**Let us be loved.**Be ye or you loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present.

Que je sois aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

That I may be loved, etc.

Que nous soyons aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

That we may be loved, etc.

Imperfect.

Que je fusse aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

That I might be loved, etc.

Que nous fussions aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

That we might be loved, etc.

INFINITIVE

Present.

Être aimé (m.) aimée (f.), *to be loved.*

PARTI

Present.

Étant aimé (m.) aimée (f.), *being loved.*

§ XVII. Conjugation of a Model

SE FLATTER,

Simple Tenses.

INDICATIVE

Present.

Je me flatte, etc.,

I flatter myself, etc.

Imperfect.

Je me flattais, etc.,

I flattered myself, etc.

MOOD.

Past.

Que j'aie été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

That I may have been loved, etc.

Que nous ayons été aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

That we may have been loved, etc.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), etc.,

That I might have been loved, etc.

Que nous eussions été aimés (m.) aimées (f.), etc.,

That we might have been loved, etc.

MOOD.

Past.

Avoir été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), *to have been loved.*

CIPLE.

Compound.

Ayant été aimé (m.) aimée (f.), *having been loved.*

Reflective Verb. (See § I. 7.)

to flatter one's self.

Compound Tenses.

MOOD.

Past Indefinite.

Je me suis flatté (m.) flattée (f.), etc.,

I have flattered myself, etc.

Pluperfect.

Je m'étais flatté (m.) flattée (f.), etc.,

I had flattered myself, etc.

THE FRENCH VERBS.

Past Definite.

Je me flattai, etc.,
I flattered or did flatter myself, etc.

Future.

Je me flatterai, etc.,
I shall flatter myself, etc.

Present.

Je me flatterais, etc.,
I should flatter myself, etc.

CONDITIONAL

IMPERATIVE

Flatte-toi,
 Flattons-nous,
 Flattez-vous,

Present.

Que je me flatte, etc.,
That I may flatter myself, etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Imperfect.

Que je me flattasse, etc.,
That I might flatter myself, etc.

Present.

Se flatter, *to flatter one's self.*

INFINITIVE

Present.

Se flattant, *flattering one's self.*

PARTI

Past.

Flatté (m.) flattée (f.)

Past Anterior.

Je me fus flatté (m.) flattée (f.), etc.,
I had flattered myself, etc.

Future Anterior.

Je me serai flatté (m.) flattée (f.), etc.,
I shall have flattered myself, etc.

MOOD.

Past.

Je me serais flatté (m.) flattée (f.), etc.,
I should have flattered myself, etc.

MOOD.

flatter thyself.
let us flatter ourselves.
flatter yourselves.

MOOD.

Past.

Que je me sois flatté (m.) flattée (f.), etc.,
That I may have flattered myself, etc.

Pluperfect.

Que je me fusse flatté (m.) flattée (f.), etc.,
That I might have flattered myself, etc.

MOOD.

Past.

S'être flatté, *to have flattered one's self.*

CIPLE.

Compound.

S'étant flatté, *having flattered one's self.*

Past.

flattés (m. pl.) flattées (f. pl.), *flattered.*

§ XVIII. Formation of the Tenses.

1. Five of the *simple tenses* (see § IV. 3) are called **primitive**, because they are used to form the other tenses.
2. All the other tenses of a verb are called **derived**, because they are formed from the *primitive* tenses.
3. The *primitive* tenses are :

1. The Present Infinitive. 2. The Present Participle. 3. The Past Participle. 4. The Present Indicative. 5. The Past Definite.

First Primitive Tense: Present Infinitive.

4. The *Present Infinitive* forms *two tenses* : the *Future* and the *Conditional Present*.

1. It forms the *Future* by adding **al, as, s, ons, ez, ont**, to the terminations of the *Infinitive* :

Donn-er.	{	Jc donner-al	} I shall give, etc.
		Tu donner-as	
		Il donner-a	
		Nous donner-ons	
		Vous donner-ez	
		Ils donner-ont	
Future.			
Pun-ir.	{	Jc punir-al	} I shall punish, etc.
		Tu punir-as	
		Il punir-a	
		Nous punir-ons	
		Vous punir-ez	
		Ils punir-ont	
Future.			

2. It forms the *Conditional* by adding **ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient**, to the terminations of the *Infinitive* :

Donn-er.	{	Jc donner-ais	} I should give, etc.
		Tu donner-ais	
		Il donner-ait	
		Nous donner-ions	
		Vous donner-iez	
		Ils donner-aient	
Conditional.			
Pun-ir.	{	Jc punir-ais	} I should punish, etc.
		Tu punir-ais	
		Il punir-ait	
		Nous punir-ions	
		Vous punir-iez	
		Ils punir-aient	
Conditional.			

First and Second Conjugations.

3. It forms the *Future* by changing *avoir* into *evrai, evras, evra, evrons, evrez, evront*¹, but more frequently by changing *oir* into *rai, ras, ra, etc.*

Conc-evoir.	Je conc-evrai Tu conc-evras Il conc-evra Nous conc-evrons Vous conc-evrez Ils conc-evront	I shall conceive, etc.	Mouv-eoir.	Je mouv-rai Tu mouv-ras Il mouv-ra Nous mouv-ront Vous mouv-rez Ils mouv-ront	I shall move, etc.
Future.		Future.		Conditional.	

4. It forms the *Conditional* by changing *evoir* into *evrais, evrait, evraient*; or *oir* into *rais, rait, raient*.

4. It forms the *Conditional* by changing *avoir* into *evrais, evrais, evrait, evrions, evriez, evraient*¹, or *oir* into *rais, rais, rait, etc.*

Conc-evoir.	Je conc-evrais	I should conceive, etc.	Mouv-oir.	Je mouv-raais	I should move, etc.
	Tu conc-evrais			Tu mouv-raais	
	Il conc-evrait			Il mouv-raait	
	Nous conc-evrions			Nous mouv-riions	
	Vous conc-evriez			Vous mouv-riez	
	Ils conc-evraient			Ils mouv-raient	

5. It forms the *Future* by changing *re* into *rai, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront*, and the *Conditional* by changing *re* into *rais, rais, rait, rions, riez, raient*.

Fourth Conjugation.	Future. Je rend- <i>rai</i> Tu rend- <i>ras</i> Il rend- <i>ra</i> Nous rend- <i>rons</i> Vous rend- <i>rez</i> Ils rend- <i>ront</i>	Rend- <i>re</i> . I shall render, etc.	Conditional. Je rend- <i>rais</i> Tu rend- <i>rais</i> Il rend- <i>rait</i> Nous rend- <i>riions</i> Vous rend- <i>riez</i> Ils rend- <i>raient</i>	Rend- <i>re</i> . I should render, etc.

¹ Only seven verbs (the *regular* verbs of the third conjugation) follow this rule; i. e. *apercevoir, concevoir, décevoir, devoir, percevoir, recevoir, redevoir*.

Second Primitve Tense: Present Participle.

5. The *Present Participle* forms *two tenses and a half tense*: the *Imperfect Indicative*, the *Present Subjunctive*, and the *plural of the Present Indicative*.¹

1. It forms the *Imperfect Indicative* by changing *ant*, for the four conjugations, into *ais, ais, ait, ions, lez, aient*:

First Conjugation.		Second Conjugation.		Third Conjugation.		Fourth Conjugation.	
Present Participle.		Present Participle.		Present Participle.		Present Participle.	
Donn-ant.		Puniss-ant.		Concev-ant.		Rend-ant.	
Imperfect Indicative.		Imperfect Indicative.		Imperfect Indicative.		Imperfect Indicative.	
Je donn-ais		Je puniss-ais		Je concev-ais		Je rend-ais	
Tu donn-ais		Tu puniss-ais		Tu concev-ais		Tu rend-ais	
Il donn-ait		Il puniss-ait		Il concev-ait		Il rend-ait	
Nous donn-ions		Nous puniss-ions		Nous concev-ions		Nous rend-ions	
Vous donn-iez		Vous puniss-iez		Vous concev-iez		Vous rend-iez	
Ils donn-aient		Ils puniss-aient		Ils concev-aient		Ils rend-aient	

I gave, etc.

I conceived, etc.

I rendered, etc.

2. It forms the *Present Subjunctive* by changing *ant*, for the first, second, and fourth conjugations, into *e, es, e*, *ions, lez, ent*; and for the third conjugation by changing *evant* into *oive, oives, oive, evions, eviez, oivent*:

First Conjugation.		Second Conjugation.		Third Conjugation.		Fourth Conjugation.	
Present Participle.		Present Participle.		Present Participle.		Present Participle.	
Donn-ant.		Puniss-ant.		Concev-ant.		Rend-ant.	
Present Subjunctive.		Present Subjunctive.		Present Subjunctive.		Present Subjunctive.	
Que je donn-e		Que je puniss-e		Que je conc-oive		Que je rend-e	
Que tu donn-es		Que tu puniss-es		Que tu conc-oives		Que tu rend-es	
Qu'il donn-e		Qu'il puniss-e		Qu'il conc-oive		Qu'il rend-e	
Que nous donn-ions		Que nous puniss-ions		Que nous conc-oivions		Que nous rend-ions	
Que vous donn-iez		Que vous puniss-iez		Que vous conc-oiviez		Que vous rend-iez	
Qu'ils donn-ent		Qu'ils puniss-ent		Qu'ils conc-oivent		Qu'ils rend-ent	

That I may give, etc.

That I may punish, etc.

That I may conceive, etc.

That I may render, etc.

3. It forms the *plural of the Present Indicative* by changing, for the first, second, and fourth conjugations, *ant* into *ons, es, ent*; and for the third conjugation by changing *evant* into *evons, eves, oivent*:

<i>First Conjugation.</i>		<i>Second Conjugation.</i>		<i>Third Conjugation.</i>		<i>Fourth Conjugation.</i>	
<i>Present Participle.</i>		<i>Present Participle.</i>		<i>Present Participle.</i>		<i>Present Participle.</i>	
<i>Donn-ant.</i>		<i>Puniss-ant.</i>		<i>Concev-ant.</i>		<i>Rend-ant.</i>	
<i>Plural of the Present Indicative.</i>		<i>Plural of the Present Indicative.</i>		<i>Plural of the Present Indicative.</i>		<i>Plural of the Present Indicative.</i>	
<i>Nous donn-ons, we give.</i>		<i>Nous puniss-ons, we punish.</i>		<i>Nous conc-evons, we conceive.</i>		<i>Nous rend-ons, we render.</i>	
<i>Vous donn-ez, you give.</i>		<i>Vous puniss-ez, you punish.</i>		<i>Vous conc-evez, you conceive.</i>		<i>Vous rend-ez, you render.</i>	
<i> Ils donn-ent, they give.</i>		<i> Ils puniss-ent, they punish.</i>		<i> Ils conc-oivent, they conceive.</i>		<i> Ils rend-ent, they render.</i>	

6. Third Primitive Tense: Past Participle.

The *Past Participle* forms all the compound tenses with the help of one of the auxiliary verbs *avoir* and *être*:

<i>First Conjugation.</i>		<i>Third Conjugation.</i>		<i>Fourth Conjugation.</i>	
<i>Past Indefinite.</i>		<i>Pluperfect.</i>		<i>Future Anterior.</i>	
<i>J'ai donné, I have given.</i>		<i>J'avais puni, I had punished.</i>		<i>J'aurai conçu, I shall have received.</i>	
				<i>J'aurais rendu, I should be rendered.</i>	

7. Fourth Primitive Tense: Present Indicative.

The *Present Indicative* forms one tense: the *Imperative*.

It forms the *Imperative* by suppressing the pronouns, also the 1st and 3d persons singular, and the 3d person plural:

<i>First Conjugation.</i>		<i>Second Conjugation.</i>		<i>Third Conjugation.</i>		<i>Fourth Conjugation.</i>	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>	
<i>Donne,³ give thou.</i>		<i>Punis, punish thou.</i>		<i>Conçois, conceive thou.</i>		<i>Rends, render thou.</i>	
<i>Donnons, let us give.</i>		<i>Punissons, let us punish.</i>		<i>Concevons, let us conceive.</i>		<i>Rendons, let us render.</i>	
<i>Donnez, give ye or you.</i>		<i>Punissez, punish ye or you.</i>		<i>Concevez, conceive ye or you.</i>		<i>Rendez, render ye or you.</i>	

¹ Though the *Present Indicative* is one of the primitive tenses, we will form its plural in order to simplify the study of the *Irregular Verbs*.

² For the first conjugation, the *s* of the termination *es* (3d person singular *Present Indicative*) is also suppressed.

8. Fifth Primitve Tense: Past Definite.

The Past Definite forms one tense : the *Imperfect Subjunctive*.

It forms the *Imperfect Subjunctive* by adding *se, ses* (the 3d person singular changes *s* into *t'*), *sions, siez, sent*, to the 2d person singular :

<p>Past Definite, 2d person singular.</p> <p>Tu donnas.</p> <p>Imperfect Subjunctive.</p> <p>Que je donnas-se</p> <p>Que tu donnas-ses</p> <p>Qu'il donnâ-t</p> <p>Que nous donnas-sions</p> <p>Que vous donnas-siez</p> <p>Qu'ils donnas-sent</p> <p>First Conjugation.</p> <p>That I might give, etc.</p>	<p>Past Definite, 2d person singular.</p> <p>Tu punis.</p> <p>Imperfect Subjunctive.</p> <p>Que je punis-se</p> <p>Que tu punis-ses</p> <p>Qu'il punî-t</p> <p>Que nous punis-sions</p> <p>Que vous punis-siez</p> <p>Qu'ils punis-sent</p> <p>Second Conjugation.</p> <p>That I might punish, etc.</p>	<p>Past Definite, 2d person singular.</p> <p>Tu conçus.</p> <p>Imperfect Subjunctive.</p> <p>Que je conçus-se</p> <p>Que tu conçus-ses</p> <p>Qu'il conçût-t</p> <p>Que nous conçus-sions</p> <p>Que vous conçus-siez</p> <p>Qu'ils conçus-sent</p> <p>Third Conjugation.</p> <p>That I might conceive, etc.</p>	<p>Past Definite, 2d person singular.</p> <p>Tu rendis.</p> <p>Imperfect Subjunctive.</p> <p>Que je rendis-se</p> <p>Que tu rendis-ses</p> <p>Qu'il rendît-t</p> <p>Que nous rendis-sions</p> <p>Que vous rendis-siez</p> <p>Qu'ils rendis-sent</p> <p>Fourth Conjugation.</p> <p>That I might render, etc.</p>
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REMARK. Before attempting to learn the *irregular verbs*, the student should know thoroughly the *terminations* of the four conjugations, the *formation of tenses*, the *two auxiliaries*, and the *use of these auxiliaries*.

1 The vowel preceding the *t* should always have a circumflex accent. (^)

PART SECOND.

§ XX. The Irregular Verbs. (See § II. 2.)

1. The **irregular verbs** are divided into *two* important classes :

1. The *Irregular-Regular* Verbs.
2. The *Irregular* Verbs.

2. The *Irregular-Regular* Verbs are those which form *all their derived tenses* regularly from their *irregular* primitive tenses :

Conduire, *to conduct.* Joindre, *to join.*

3. The *Irregular* Verbs are those which do not form *all* their derived tenses regularly from their primitive tenses :

Aller, *to go.* Savoir, *to know.*

§ XXI. Remarks on the Present Indicative and Past Definite of the **Irregular-Regular Verbs.** (See § XII.)

1. The *singular of the Present Indicative* should not be considered as *irregular*, though it does not always assume the terminations of one of the four regular conjugations. It may take the terminations of another conjugation than the one to which it belongs, or merely have *endings*, the *stem* itself being changed.

The *endings*, in the singular of this tense, for the *Irregular-Regular* Verbs are either **s, s, t, or e, es, e** :¹

Joindre, <i>to join :</i>	Je join- s ,	tu join- s ,	il join- t ,	<i>I join, etc.</i>
Sentir, <i>to feel :</i>	Je sen- s ,	tu sen- s ,	il sen- t ,	<i>I feel, etc.</i>
Fuir, <i>to flee :</i>	Je fui- s ,	tu fui- s ,	il fui- t ,	<i>I flee, etc.</i>
Vêtir, <i>to clothe :</i>	Je vêt- s ,	tu vêt- s ,	il vêt- t ,	<i>I clothe, etc.</i>
Vivre, <i>to live :</i>	Je vi- s ,	tu vi- s ,	il vi- t ,	<i>I live, etc.</i>
Couvrir, <i>to cover :</i>	Je couvr- e ,	tu couvr- es ,	il couvr- e ,	<i>I cover, etc.</i>
Ouvrir, <i>to open :</i>	J'ouvr- e ,	tu ouvr- es ,	il ouvr- e ,	<i>I open, etc.</i>

¹ The *Irregular-Regular* Verbs ending in **-oudre**, such as **moudre**, *to grind*, and **coudre**, *to sew*, change the **t** into **d** for the 3d person singular: **il moud**, **il coud**. The verbs **vaincre**, *to vanquish*, and **convaincre**, *to convince*, retain the **c** in the 3d person singular: **il convainc**.

Let the student observe in reciting the Present Indicative of the *Irregular-Regular* Verbs that the 2d and 3d person singular have the same pronunciation as the 1st¹:

Je, tu, il	{	joins	(s)	(t)
		vêts	(s)	(t)
		couvre	(es)	(e)
		couds	(s)	(d)

2. The *Past Definite* does not always assume the regular terminations of its conjugation. It retains throughout the whole tense the terminations of the conjugation which it assumes in the *first person singular*²:

Oindre , to anoint :	J'oign- is , tu oign- is , il oign- it , nous oign- imes , vous oign- ites , ils oign- irent , <i>I anointed, etc.</i>
Conduire , to conduct :	Je conduis- is , etc., <i>I conducted, etc.</i>
Paraître , to appear :	Je par- us , etc., <i>I appeared, etc.</i>
Naitre , to be born :	Je naqu- is , etc., <i>I was born, etc.</i>

The verbs **oindre**, **conduire**, and **naitre** are of the fourth conjugation and retain in this tense their regular terminations; but the verb **paraître**, also of the fourth conjugation, assumes in this tense the terminations of the third conjugation.

3. All the *Irregular-Regular* Verbs belong to the *second* or the *fourth* conjugation. The following verbs assume the terminations of the *third* conjugation, all the others retaining their regular terminations, in the *Past Definite* :

Conclure , to conclude :	Je concl- us , etc., <i>I concluded, etc.</i>
Croître , to grow :	Je cr- ûs , etc., <i>I grew, etc.</i>
Lire , to read :	Je l- us , etc., <i>I read, etc.</i>
Moudre , to grind :	Je mou- us , etc., <i>I ground, etc.</i>
Paraître , to appear :	Je par- us , etc., <i>I appeared, etc.</i>
(se) Taire , to be silent :	Je me t- us , etc., <i>I was silent, etc.</i>
Vivre , to live :	Je véc- us , etc., <i>I lived, etc.</i>

Each of the above verbs represents a class of the *Irregular-Regular* Verbs. (See the Tables of *Irregular-Regular* Verbs.)

¹ The 1st person singular of this tense being known, the other two persons present, therefore, no difficulties.

² A circumflex accent (^) should be placed over the vowels **a**, **i**, or **u** in the terminations of the 1st and 2d persons plural. (see § CIV. 2.)

§ XXII. Irregular-Regular Verbs.

Method of Conjugating the Irregular-Regular Verbs.

1. As the *derived tenses* of the *Irregular-Regular Verbs* are formed regularly from their primitive tenses, the student will only need to learn the five primitive tenses of one of the verbs which form each class.

2. He is not to conjugate these verbs in the order in which all the moods and tenses are usually given, but to place each derived tense or tenses under the respective primitive tenses.

3. He must first learn how to write the Irregular-Regular Verbs in the following manner :

Primitive Tenses of the Irregular-Regular Verb *Conduire*, to conduct.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Conduire.	Conduisant.	Conduit.	Je conduis.	Je conduisis.
The Future and the Conditional Present are formed regularly.	The plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive are formed regularly.	Use the auxiliary avoir in the compound tenses of this verb.	The Imperative is formed regularly.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is formed regularly.

4. The verb having been thus prepared, let the student write under each primitive tense the derived tense or tenses.

5. The following *irregular-regular* verb will serve as a *model*, like which all verbs ending in **oindre**, **aindre**, and **eindre** are conjugated. (See § LXII.)

§ XXIII. Model Irregular-Regular Verb.

Oindre, to anoint.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.		PRESENT PARTICIPLE.		PAST PARTICIPLE.		PRESENT INDICATIVE.		PAST DEFINITE.		
Oindre.		Oignant.		Oint.		J'oins.		J'oints.		
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.		Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.		Use <i>avoir</i> in the compound tenses of this verb.		Forms regularly the Imperative.		Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.		
Future.		Plural of the Present Indicative.		Past Indefinite.		Imperative.		Imperfect Subjunctive.		
J'oind-rai	I shall anoint, etc.	Nous oign- ons	We oign- ez anoint, etc.	J'ai oint, etc.,	I have anointed, etc.	Oin- a , anoint thou.	Que j'oignis- se Que tu oignis- ses Qu'il oignit- t Que nous oignis- sons Que vous oignis- siez Qu'ils oignis- sent	That I might a., etc.		
Tu oind- ras		Vous oign- ez				Oign- ons , let us anoint.				
Il oind- ra	I anointed, etc.	Il s oign- ent	Imperfect Indicative.	Imperfect Indicative.	J'avais oint, etc., I had anointed, etc.	Oign- ez , anoint ye or you.				
Nous oind- rons		J'oign- ais		J'avais oint, etc.,						
Vous oind- rez	I should anoint, etc.	Tu oign- ais	Imperfect Indicative.	I had anointed, etc.	Past Anterior.					
Il oind- ront		Il oign- ait								
Conditional.		Nous oign- ions	I anointed, etc.	J'eus oint, etc.,	I had anointed, etc.					
J'oind- rais		Vous oign- iez		I had anointed, etc.						
Tu oind- rais	I should anoint, etc.	Il oign- iez	Imperfect Indicative.	Future Anterior.	J'aurai oint, etc., I shall have anointed, etc.					
Il oind- rait		Il oign- aient								
Nous oind- rions	I might a., etc.	J'oign- ais	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Conditional.	J'aurais oint, etc., I should have anointed, etc.					
Vous oind- riez		Que tu oign- es								
Il oind- aient	I might a., etc.	Qu'il oign- e								
		Que nous oign- ions	Imperfect Indicative.							
		Que vous oign- iez								
	I might a., etc.	Qu'ils oign- ent								

REMARK. The Irregular-Regular Verbs are divided into *twenty-nine lists or classes*. We will give, before each class, the five primitive tenses of one verb, which will serve as a model for all the other verbs of this class.

CLASSIFICATION OF IRREGULAR-REGULAR VERBS.

The verbs in the following tables are arranged alphabetically, but the student is advised to select the most important tables, as they will enable him to learn more verbs at once.

2 § XXIV. Irregular-Regular Verb **ASSAILLIR**, to *assault*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Assaillir.	Assaillant.	Assailli.	J'assaille.	J'assaillis.
1	ASSAILLIR, to <i>assault</i> .		2	Tréssaillir, to <i>start, etc.</i>

§ XXV. Irregular-Regular Verb **BATTRE**, to *beat*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Battre.	Battant.	Battu.	Je bats.	Je battis.
3	Abattre, to <i>pull down</i> .	6	Débattre, to <i>debate</i> .	
4	BATTRE, to <i>beat</i> .	7	Rabattre, to <i>abate</i> .	
5	Combattre, to <i>combat</i> .	8	Rebattre, to <i>beat again</i> .	

§ XXVI. Irregular-Regular Verb **BOUILLIR**, to *boil*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Bouillir.	Bouillant.	Bouilli.	Je bous.	Je bouillis.
9	BOUILLIR, to <i>boil</i> .		10	Rebouillir, to <i>boil again</i> .

§ XXVII. Irregular-Regular Verb CONCLURE, *to conclude.*

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Conclure.	Concluant.	Conclu.	Je conclus.	Je conclus.
11	CONCLURE, <i>to conclude.</i>		12	Exclure, <i>to exclude.</i>

§ XXVIII. Irregular-Regular Verb CONDUIRE, *to conduct.*

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Conduire.	Conduisant.	Conduit.	Je conduis.	Je conduisis.
13	CONDUIRE, <i>to conduct.</i>	22	Nuire, ¹	<i>to injure.</i>
14	Construire, <i>to construct.</i>	23	Produire,	<i>to produce.</i>
15	Cuire, <i>to bake, etc.</i>	24	Reconduire,	<i>to conduct</i>
16	Déduire, <i>to deduct.</i>			<i>again.</i>
17	Détruire, <i>to destroy.</i>	25	Reconstruire,	<i>to reconstruct.</i>
18	Enduire, <i>to plaster.</i>	26	Réduire,	<i>to reduce.</i>
19	Induire, <i>to induce.</i>	27	Reproduire,	<i>to reproduce.</i>
20	Instruire, <i>to instruct.</i>	28	Séduire,	<i>to seduce.</i>
21	Introduire, <i>to introduce.</i>	29	Traduire,	<i>to translate.</i>

§ XXIX. Irregular-Regular Verb COUDRE, *to sew.*

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Coudre.	Cousant.	Cousu.	Je couds.	Je cousis.
30	COUDRE, <i>to sew.</i>		31	Découdre, <i>to rip.</i>
			32	Recoudre, <i>to sew again.</i>

¹ The Past Participle of *nuire* does not end with *s*.

§ XXX. Irregular-Regular Verb **COUVRIR**, *to cover*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Couvrir.	Couvrant.	Couvert.	Je couvre.	Je couvris.
33	COUVRIR, <i>to cover</i> .	37	Ouvrir, <i>to open</i> .	
34	Découvrir, <i>to discover</i> .	38	Recouvrir, <i>to cover again</i> .	
35	Entr'ouvrir, <i>to half open</i> .	39	Rouvrir, <i>to reopen</i> .	
36	Offrir, <i>to offer</i> .	40	Souffrir, <i>to suffer</i> .	

§ XXXI. Irregular-Regular Verb **CROIRE**, *to believe*. (See § CIII. 3.)

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
41 Croire.	Croyant.	Cru.	Je crois.	Je crus.

§ XXXII. Irregular-Regular Verb **CROÎTRE**, *to grow*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Croître.	Croissant.	Crû.	Je crois.	Je crus.
42	Accroître, <i>to increase</i> .	44	Décroître, <i>to decrease</i> .	
43	CROÎTRE, <i>to grow</i> .			

§ XXXIII. Irregular-Regular Verb **ÉCRIRE**, *to write*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Écrire.	Écrivant.	Écrit.	J'écris.	J'écrivis.
45	Circonscrire, <i>to circumscribe</i> .	49	Prescrire, <i>to prescribe</i> .	
46	Décrire, <i>to describe</i> .	50	Proscrire, <i>to proscribe</i> .	
47	ÉCRIRE, <i>to write</i> .	51	Récrire, <i>to write again</i> .	
48	Inscrire, <i>to inscribe</i> .	52	Souscrire, <i>to subscribe</i> .	
		53	Transcrire, <i>to transcribe</i> .	

‡ XXXIV. Irregular-Regular Verb **FUIR**, to *flee*. (See § CIII. 3.)

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Fuir.	Fuyant.	Fui.	Je fuis.	Je fus.
54	Enfuir (s'), to run away.	55	FUIR , to <i>flee</i> .	

‡ XXXV. Irregular-Regular Verb **LIRE**, to *read*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Lire.	Lisant.	Lu.	Je lis.	Je lus.
56	Élire, to elect.	58	Réélire, to elect again.	
57	LIRE, to read.	59	Relire, to read again.	

‡ XXXVI. Irregular-Regular Verb **MAUDIRE**, to *curse*.

Primitive Tenses.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
60 Maudire.	Maudissant.	Maudit.	Je maudis.	Je maudis.

‡ XXXVII. Irregular-Regular Verb **MÉDIRE**, to *slander*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Médire.	Médissant.	Médit.	Je médis.	Je médis.
61	Contredire, to contradict.	64	MÉDIRE , to slander.	
62	Dédire, to unsay.	65	Prédire, to predict.	
63	Interdire, to interdict.			

§ XXXVIII. Irregular-Regular Verb **METTRE**, to put.
Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Mettre.	Mettant.	Mis.	Je mets.	Je mis.
66	Commettre, to commit.	72	METTRE, to put.	
67	Compromettre, to compro- mise.	73	Omettre, to omit.	
68	Démettre (se), to resign.	74	Permettre, to permit.	
69	Démettre, to disjoin.	75	Promettre, to promise.	
70	Émettre, to emit.	76	Remettre, to remit.	
71	Entremettre (s'), to interpose.	77	Soumettre, to submit.	
		78	Transmettre, to transmit.	

§ XXXIX. Irregular-Regular Verb **MOUDRE**, to grind.
Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Moudre.	Moulant.	Moulu.	Je mouds.	Je moulus.
79	Émoudre, to sharpen.	81	Remoudre, to grind again.	
80	MOUDRE, to grind.			

§ XL. Irregular-Regular Verb **NAÎTRE**, to be born.
Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Naître.	Naissant.	Né.	Je nais.	Je naquis.
82	NAÎTRE, to be born.	83	Reparaître, to revive.	

‡ **XLI. Irregular-Regular Verb OINDRE,¹ to anoint.**

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.		PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Oindre.		Oignant.	Oint.	J'oins.	J'oignis.
84	Adjoindre, <i>to associate.</i>		97	Éteindre, <i>to extinguish.</i>	
85	Astreindre, <i>to compel.</i>		98	Êtreindre, <i>to press.</i>	
86	Atteindre, <i>to attain.</i>		99	Feindre, <i>to feign.</i>	
87	CEINDRE, <i>to gird.</i>		100	Joindre, <i>to join.</i>	
88	Conjoindre, <i>to conjoin.</i>		101	OINDRE, <i>to anoint.</i>	
89	Contraindre, <i>to constrain.</i>		102	Peindre, <i>to paint.</i>	
90	CRAINdre, <i>to fear.</i>		103	Plaindre, <i>to pity.</i>	
91	Déjoindre, <i>to disjoin.</i>		104	Plaindre (se), <i>to complain.</i>	
92	Dépeindre, <i>to depict.</i>		105	Ratteindre, <i>to reach again.</i>	
93	Déteindre, <i>to disclose.</i>		106	Rejoindre, <i>to rejoin.</i>	
94	Empreindre, <i>to imprint.</i>		107	Repeindre, <i>to paint again.</i>	
95	Eufreindre, <i>to infringe.</i>		108	Restreindre, <i>to restrain.</i>	
96	Enjoindre, <i>to enjoin.</i>		109	Teindre, <i>to dye.</i>	

‡ **XLII. Irregular-Regular Verb PARAÎTRE, to appear.**

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.		PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Paraître.		Paraissant.	Para.	Je paraïs.	Je parus.
110	Apparaître, <i>to appear.</i>		114	Méconnaître, <i>to disown.</i>	
111	Comparaître, <i>to appear.</i>		115	PARAÎTRE, <i>to appear.</i>	
112	Connaître, <i>to know.</i>		116	Reconnaître, <i>to recognize.</i>	
113	Disparaître, <i>to disappear.</i>		117	Reparaître, <i>to reappear.</i>	

2 ‡ **XLIII. Irregular-Regular Verb RÉSOUDRE, to resolve.**

Primitive Tenses.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
118 Résoudre.	Résolvant.	Résolu or résolus.	Je résous.	Je résolus.

¹ The model verb of this class can be either *oindre*, *craindre*, or *ceindre*.

‡ XLIV. Irregular-Regular Verb **RIRE**, *to laugh*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Rire.	Riant.	Ri.	Je ris.	Je ris.
119	RIRE, <i>to laugh</i> .		120	Sourire, <i>to smile</i> .

‡ XLV. Irregular-Regular Verb **ROMPRE**, *to break*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Rompre.	Rompant.	Rompu.	Je romps. 3d pers. singular: Il rompt.	Je rompis.
121	Corrompre, <i>to corrupt</i> .	123	ROMPRE, <i>to break</i> .	
122	Interrompre, <i>to interrupt</i> .			

‡ XLVI. Irregular-Regular Verb **SENTIR**,¹ *to feel, to smell*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Sentir.	Sentant.	Senti.	Je sens.	Je sentis.
124	Consentir, <i>to consent</i> .	134	Pressentir, <i>to foresee</i> .	
125	Démentir, <i>to belie</i> .	135	Rendormir, <i>to put to sleep again</i> .	
126	Départir, <i>to distribute</i> .	136	Répartir, <i>to divide</i> .	
127	Départir (se), <i>to desist</i> .	137	Repartir, <i>to depart again</i> .	
128	Descservir, <i>to clear the table</i> .	138	Repentir (se), <i>to repent</i> .	
		139	Ressentir, <i>to resent</i> .	
129	DORMIR, <i>to sleep</i> .	140	Ressortir, <i>to go out again</i> .	
130	Endormir, <i>to lull to sleep</i> .	141	SENTIR, <i>to feel, to smell</i> .	
131	Endormir (s'), <i>to fall asleep</i> .	142	SERVIR, <i>to serve</i> .	
132	Mentir, <i>to lie</i> .	143	Servir (se), <i>to use</i> .	
133	PARTIR, <i>to start</i> .	144	SORTIR, <i>to go out</i> .	

¹ The model verb of this class can be either *sentir*, *dormir*, *partir*, *servir*, or *sortir*.

§ XLVII. Irregular-Regular Verb **SUFFIRE**, to suffice.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Suffire.	Suffisant.	Suffi.	Je suffis.	Je suffis.
145	Confire, ¹ to preserve.	147	SUFFIRE, to suffice.	
146	Déconfire, to nonplus.			

§ XLVIII. Irregular-Regular Verb **SUIVRE**, to follow.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Suivre.	Suivant.	Suivi.	Je suis.	Je suivis.
148	Poursuivre, to pursue.	149	SUIVRE, to follow.	

§ XLIX. Irregular-Regular Verb **TAIRE**, to conceal.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Taire.	Taisant.	Tu.	Je tais.	Je tus.
150	Complaire, to humor.	153	Plaire, to please.	
151	Complaire (se), to delight (in).	154	TAIRE, to conceal.	
152	Déplaire, to displease.	155	Taire (se), to be silent.	

¹ The Past Participles of *confire* and *déconfire* end with a *t*.

‡ L. Irregular-Regular Verb **VAINCRE**, to *vanguish*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
<i>Vaincre.</i>	Vainquant.	Vaincu.	Je vaincs.	Je vainquis.
156	Convaincre, to <i>convince</i> .		157	VAINCRE , to <i>vanguish</i> .

‡ LI. Irregular-Regular Verb **VÊTIR**, to *clothe*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Vêtir.	Vêtant.	Vêtu.	Je vêts.	Je vêtis.
158	Dévêtir, to <i>divest</i> .	160	VÊTIR , to <i>clothe</i> .	
159	Revêtir, to <i>clothe</i> .	161	Vêtir (se), to <i>clothe one's self</i> .	

‡ LII. Irregular-Regular Verb **VIVRE**, to *live*.

Primitive Tenses and Verbs of the same Class.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Vivre.	Vivant.	Vécu.	Je vis.	Je vécus.
162	Revivre, to <i>live again</i> .	164	VIVRE , to <i>live</i> .	
163	Survivre, to <i>survive</i> .			

§ LIII. Irregular Verbs.

Method of Conjugating the Irregular Verbs.

1. Let the student follow the same method which is applied to the *Irregular-Regular* Verbs.

2. Having given the five primitive tenses of the verb, let him next show which tense or tenses, and which person or persons of a tense, cannot be conjugated according to the rules for the formation of tenses. (See § XVIII.)

3. Each verb belonging to one of the classes of the *Irregular* Verbs should be prepared, before conjugating it, like the following

Model Irregular Verb.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Aller.	Allant.	Allé.	Je vais.	J'allai.
The Future and the Conditional are not formed regularly.	The third person plural of the Present Indicative, and the three persons singular and the third person plural of the Present Subjunctive, are not formed regularly.	Use the auxiliary <i>être</i> in forming the compound tenses.	The <i>s</i> of the 2d person singular of the Imperative is suppressed.	

4. The verb having been thus prepared, let the student write under each primitive tense the derived tense or tenses and person or persons which are not formed regularly.

5. In the lists or classes following, the student will find the five primitive tenses of the *Irregular Verbs*, and also, conjugated in full, such parts of the verbs as are irregularly formed.

‡ LIV. Remarks on the Primitive and Derived Tenses of the Irregular Verbs.

1. The *primitive tenses* of the *Irregular Verbs* may be divided into *two classes* :

1. Those which *form all their derived tenses regularly*.
2. Those which *do not form all their derived tenses regularly*.

2. Those which form their derived tenses regularly are :

The *Past Participle* (forming all the compound tenses).

The *Present Indicative* (forming the Imperative).¹

The *Past Definite* (forming the Imperfect Subjunctive).²

3. Those which do not form their derived tenses regularly are :

The *Present Infinitive* (forming the Future and the Conditional).

The *Present Participle* (forming the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative,³ and the Present Subjunctive).

4. The *singular of the Present Indicative* always ends in *s, s, t, s, s, d, or x, x, t*:⁴

Boire, to drink : Je boi-*s*, tu boi-*s*, il boi-*t*, *I drink, etc.*

Courir, to run : Je cour-*s*, tu cour-*s*, il cour-*t*, *I run, etc.*

Mouvoir, to move : Je meu-*s*, tu meu-*s*, il meu-*t*, *I move, etc.*

Voir, to see : Je voi-*s*, tu voi-*s*, il voi-*t*, *I see, etc.*

Venir, to come : Je vien-*s*, tu vien-*s*, il vien-*t*, *I come, etc.*

Assseoir, to set some-thing down : J'assied-*s*, tu assied-*s*, il assie-*d*, *I set, etc.*

Valoir, to be worth : Je vau-*x*, tu vau-*x*, il vau-*t*, *I am worth, etc.*

5. The *Past Definite* of the *Irregular Verbs* takes one of the terminations which are used for this tense in the four regular conjugations :

Acquérir, to acquire : J'acqu-*is*, etc., *I acquired, etc.*

Boire, to drink : Je b-*us*, etc., *I drank, etc.*

Aller, to go : J'all-*ai*, etc., *I went, etc.*

¹ The verb *savoir*, *to know*, and *vouloir*, *to be willing*, are the only two exceptions. They have in the Imperative: *sache, sachons, sachez*, and *veuillez* (the 2d person plural only).

² There is no exception to this rule in all the French verbs.

³ The verb *savoir*, *to know*, is the only verb forming *irregularly* the Imperfect Indicative.

⁴ The verb *aller*, *to go*, is the only exception to this rule in the *Irregular Verbs*. It has in the Present Indicative: *Je vais, tu vas, il va*.

6. Only the verb **venir**, *to come*, and those belonging to the same class of irregular verbs take the *endings* common to all the regular verbs of the second, third, and fourth conjugations in this tense, i. e. **s, s, t, mes, tes, rent** (see § XIII.):

	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Past Definite. Je vin-s Tu vin-s Il vin-t Nous vin-mes Vous vin-tes Ils vin-rent </div>	
Venir, to come.	}	<i>I came or did come, etc.</i>

7. If the *Future* is irregular, the *Conditional* is also irregular, and in the same manner:

	Future.	Conditional.
Aller, to go:	J'irai, etc.	J'irais, etc.
Acquérir, to acquire:	J'acquerrai, etc.	J'acquerrais, etc.

8. Considering, therefore, that the *Conditional* of all the verbs can be formed without difficulty when we know the *Future*, we will regard the *Future* and the *Conditional* as forming but *one irregularity* in a verb.

9. The following *Irregular Verbs*, which represent classes, have but *one irregularity*:¹

Asseoir, to set.	Prévoir, to foresee.
Courir, to run.	Surseoir, to supersede.
Cueillir, to gather.	Voir, to see.
Pourvoir, to provide.	

10. Those verbs, however, which are irregular in the *Present Subjunctive*, form regularly the *first* and *second* persons plural of the same tense. The verb **faire**, *to do*, is the only exception. See the verbs **aller, boire, mouvoir, prendre, valoir, venir, and vouloir**, and all the verbs belonging to the same classes.

¹ Some other verbs also have only one irregularity, but in these verbs it is not in the *Future*. See *dire, to say*, and 14.

11. When a verb has the *third person plural of the Present Indicative irregularly formed* from the Present Participle, the Present Subjunctive is also formed irregularly.¹

12. The following *Model Irregular Verbs*, and all those belonging to the same classes, have *irregular third persons plural in the Present Indicative*, and retain the same form in the *Present Subjunctive*² (see 10):

Infinitive.	Present Participle.	3d pers. plural Present Indicative.	Present Subjunctive.
Acquérir , <i>to acquire</i> :	Acquérant,	Ils acquièrent,	Que j'acquière.
Boire , <i>to drink</i> :	Buvant,	Ils boivent,	Que je boive.
Mourir , <i>to die</i> :	Mourant,	Ils meurent,	Que je meure.
Mouvoir , <i>to move</i> :	Mouvant,	Ils meuvent,	Que je meuve.
Prendre , <i>to take</i> :	Prenant,	Ils prennent,	Que je prenne.
Venir , <i>to come</i> :	Venant,	Ils viennent,	Que je vienne.

13. The following *Irregular Verbs*, though having *their third person plural of the Present Indicative* irregularly formed, do not retain that form in the *Present Subjunctive*:

Infinitive.	Present Participle.	3d pers. plural Present Indicative.	Present Subjunctive.
Aller , <i>to go</i> :	Allant,	Ils vont,	Que j'aille.
Faire , <i>to do</i> :	Faisant,	Ils font,	Que je fasse. ³
Savoir , <i>to know</i> :	Sachant,	Ils savent,	Que je sache.
Vouloir , <i>to be willing</i> :	Voulant,	Ils veulent,	Que je veuille.

14. The *Irregular Verbs* ending in **rir**, i. e. **acquér-rir**, *to acquire*; **cou-rir**, *to run*; **mou-rir**, *to die*; and all those belonging to the same classes form irregularly their *Future* and *Conditional*. They form, however, these irregular tenses by dropping the **i** of **rir**, and by adding the *regular endings* for the *Future* and *Conditional* of all the French Verbs:

Infinitive.	Future.	Conditional.
Acqué-rir , <i>to acquire</i> :	J'acquē-rrai,	J'acquē-rrais.
Cou-rir , <i>to run</i> :	Je cou-rrai,	Je cou-rrais.
Mou-rir , <i>to die</i> :	Je mou-rrai,	Je mou-rrais.

¹ The verb *valeoir*, *to be worth*, is the only verb which is irregular in the Present Subjunctive, not having an irregular third person plural in the Present Indicative.

² Forty-seven verbs follow this rule.

³ This irregularity is maintained throughout the tense (see 10 and page 74, note 1.)

IMPORTANT REMARK. According to all that precedes, the primitive tenses being known, the following *Irregular Verbs* can be learned either by remembering: 1. *the third person plural of the Present Indicative*; 2. *the first person singular of the Future*; 3. *both persons combined*:

1. { Boire,¹ to drink.
Mouvoir,² to move.
Prendre,³ to take.

} These *Model Verbs*, and all those belonging to the same classes, require only the knowledge of the *3d person plural of the Present Indicative*.

2. { Asseoir,⁴ to set something down.
Courir,⁵ to run.
Cueillir,⁶ to gather.
Envoyer,⁷ to send.
Pourvoir,⁸ to provide.
Prévoir,⁹ to foresee.
Surseoir,¹⁰ to supersede.
Voir,¹¹ to see.

} These *Model Verbs*, and all those belonging to the same classes, require only the knowledge of the *1st person singular of the Future*.

3. { Acquérir,¹² to acquire.
Mourir,¹³ to die.
Venir,¹⁴ to come.

} These *Model Verbs*, and all those belonging to the same classes, require only the knowledge of the *1st person singular of the Future* and the *3d person plural of the Present Indicative*.

¹ See § LVIII.

² See § LXV.

³ See § LXVII.

⁴ See § LVII.

⁵ See § LIX.

⁶ See § LX.

⁷ See § LXII.

⁸ See § LXVI.

⁹ See § LXVIII.

¹⁰ See § LXX.

¹¹ See § LXXIII.

¹² See § LV.

¹³ See § LXIV.

¹⁴ See § LXXII.

REMARK. Let the student learn carefully the fourteen rules given here, before attempting to study the *Irregular Verbs*, which will then present but very few irregular forms.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.¹§ LV. Irregular Verb **ACQUÉRIR**, to acquire.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Acquérir. Future. J'acquerrai Tu acquerras Il acquerra Nous acquerrons Vous acquerez Ils acquerront	Acquérant. Present Indicative, 3d person plur. Ils acquièrent. Present Subjunctive. Que j'acquière Que tu acquières Qu'il acquière Qu'ils acquièrent	Acquis. Compound Tenses. J'ai acquis, etc.	J'acquiers. Forms regularly the Imperfect Indicative.	J'acquies. Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. J'acquerrais Tu acquerrais Il acquerrait Nous acquerrions Vous acqueriez Ils acquerraient	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 3d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 3d persons plural.			

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Acquérit, to acquire. E-quérir (s'), to inquire. Conquérir, to conquer. Requérir, to require. Reconquérir, to reconquer again.

¹ See the note at the bottom of page 240

§ LVI. Irregular Verb **ALLER**, *to go*.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Aller.	Allant.	Allé.	Je vais, tu vas, il va.	J'allai.
Future. J'irai Tu iras Il ira Nous irons Vous irez Ils iront	Present Indicative, 2d person plur. Ils vont.	Compound Tenses. Je suis allé, etc.	Imperative singular. Va. The remainder is formed regularly.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
	Present Subjunctive. Que j'aile Que tu ailles Qu'il aille Qu'ils aillent			
Conditional. J'irais Tu irais Il irait Nous irions Vous iriez Ils iraient	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.			

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Aller, *to go*. S'en aller, *to go away*.

§ LVII. Irregular Verb **ASSEOIR**, to set something down. (See § CLIII. 3.)

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Asseoir.	Asseyant.	Assis.	J'assieds.	J'assis.
Future. J'assiérai Tu assiéras Il assiéra Nous assiérons Vous assiérerez Ils assièront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai assis, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. J'assiérais Tu assiérerais Il assièrerait Nous assièrions Vous assièriez Ils assièreraient				

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Asseoir, to set something down. Asseoir *ss*; to sit down. Asseoir *ss*; to sit down again.

§ LVIII. Irregular Verb **BOIRE**, to drink.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Boire.	Buvant.	Bu.	Je bois.	Je bus.
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	<p>Present Indicative, 3d pers. plural. Ils boivent.</p> <p>Present Subjunctive. Que je boive Que tu boives Qu'il boive Qu'ils boivent</p> <p>Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.</p>	<p>Compound Tenses. J'ai bu, etc.</p>	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.	

2 § LIX. Irregular Verb COURIR, to run.
Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Courir.	Courant.	Couru.	Je cours.	Je courus.
Future. Je courrai Tu courras Il courra Nous courrons Vous courrez Ils courront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai couru, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je courrais Tu courrais Il courrait Nous courrions Vous courriez Ils courraient				

Irregular Verbs of the same Class.

Accourir, to run.	Courir, to run.	Recourir, to run again, to apply.
Concourir, to concur.	Discourir, to discourse.	Secourir, to go through. Secourir, to succor.

§ LX. Irregular Verb **CUEILLIR**, *to gather*.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Cueillir.	Cueillant.	Cueilli.	Je cueille.	Je cueillis.
Future. Je cueillerai Tu cueilleras Il cueillera Nous cueillerons Vous cueillerez Ils cueilleront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai cueilli, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional.				
Je cueillerais Tu cueillerais Il cueillerait Nous cueillerions Vous cueilleriez Ils cueilleraient				

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Accueillir, *to welcome.* Cueillir, *to gather.* Recueillir, *to reap.*

2 § LXI. Irregular Verb DIRE, to say.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Dire.	Disant.	Dit.	Je dis.	Je dis.
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	Present Indicative, 3d person plur. Vous dites. Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 3d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai dit, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Dire, to say.

Redire, to say again.

§ LXII. Irregular Verb ENVOYER, to send. (See § CIII. 3.)

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Envoyer.	Envoyant.	Envoyé.	J'envoie.	J'envoyai.
Future. J'enverrai Tu enverras Il enverra Nous enverrons Vous enverrez Ils enverront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai envoyé, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. J'enverrais Tu enverrais Il enverrait Nous enverrions Vous enverriez Ils enverraient				

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Envoyer, to send. Envoyer, to send back.

§ LXIII. Irregular Verb FAIRE, to do.
Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Faire.	Faisant.	Fait.	Je fais.	Je fis.
Future. Je ferai Tu feras Il fera Nous ferons Vous ferez Ils feront	Present Indicative, 2d and 3d persons plural. Vous faites Ils font	Compound Tenses. J'ai fait, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je ferais Tu ferais Il ferait Nous ferions Vous feriez Ils feraient	Present Subjunctive. Que je fasse Que tu fasses Qu'il fasse Que nous fassions Que vous fassiez Qu'ils fassent			
	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st person plural; and the Imperfect Indicative.			

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Contrefaire, to counterfeit.	Faire, to do.	Refaire, to make again.	Surfaire, to overdo.
Défaire, to undo.	Méfaire, to do wrong.	Satisfaire, to satisfy.	

2 § LXIV. Irregular Verb MOURIR, to die.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Mourir.	Mourant.	Mort.	Je <u>m</u>our.	Je mourus.
<i>Future.</i> Je mourrai Tu mourras Il mourra Nous mourrons Vous mourrez Ils mourront	<i>Present Indicative, 2d person plur.</i> Ils meurent. <i>Present Subjunctive.</i> Que je meure Que tu meures Qu'il meure Qu'ils meurent	<i>Compound Tenses.</i> Je suis mort, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
<i>Conditional.</i> Je mourrais Tu mourrais Il mourrait Nous mourrions Vous mourriez Ils mourraient	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.			

§ LXV. Irregular Verb **MOUVOIR**, *to move*.
Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Mouvoir.	Mouvant.	Mu.	Je meus.	Je mus.
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	<p>Present Indicative, 3d person plur. Ils meuvent.</p> <p>Present Subjunctive. Que je meuve Que tu meuves Qu'il meuve Qu'ils meuvent</p> <p>Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.</p>	Compound Tenses. J'ai mu, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Êmouvoir, *to excite*. **Mouvoir**, *to move*. **Promouvoir**,¹ *to promote*.

¹ The verb **promouvoir** is seldom used in any other form than the *Infinitive* and the *compound tenses*.

§ LXVI. Irregular Verb **POURVOIR**,¹ to provide. (See § CIII. 8.)

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Present.	Pourvoyant.	Pourvu.	Je pourvois.	Je pourvus.
Future. Je pourvoirai Tu pourvoiras Il pourvoira Nous pourvoirons Vous pourvoirez Ils pourvoiront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai pourvu, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je pourvoirais Tu pourvoirais Il pourvoirait Nous pourvoirions Vous pourvoiriez Ils pourvoiraient				

¹ The verbs *dépourvoir*, not to provide, and *se dépourvoir*, to be unprovided, both belonging to this class, are seldom used in any other forms than the *Infinitive* and the *compound tenses*.

§ LXVII. Irregular Verb **PRENDRE**, to *take*.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Prendre.	Prenant.	Pris.	Je prends.	Je pris.
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	Present Indicative, 3d person plur. Ils prennent.	Compound Tenses. J'ai pris, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
	Present Subjunctive. Que je prenne Que tu prennes Qu'il prenne Qu'ils prennent			
	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.			

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.

Apprendre, to <i>learn</i> .	Entreprendre, to <i>undertake</i> .	Prendre, to <i>take</i> .	Reprendre (se), to <i>correct one's self</i> .
Comprendre, to <i>understand</i> .	Esprendre (s'), to <i>be smitten</i> .	Rapprendre, to <i>learn again</i> .	Surprendre, to <i>surprise</i> .
Désapprendre, to <i>unlearn</i> .	Méprendre (se), to <i>mistake</i> .	Reprendre, to <i>take again</i> .	

§ LXVIII. Irregular Verb **PRÉVOIR**, to foresee. (See § CIII. 3.)

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Prévoir.	Prévoyant.	Prévu.	Je prévois.	Je prévis.
Futurs. Je prévoirai Tu prévoiras Il prévoira Nous prévoirons Vous prévierez Ils prévoiront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai prévu, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je prévoirais Tu prévoirais Il prévoirait Nous prévoirions Vous préviériez Ils prévoieraient				

§ LXIX. Irregular Verb SAVOIR, to know.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Savoir.	Sachant.	Su.	Je sais.	Je sus.
Future. Je saurai Tu sauras Il saura Nous saurons Vous saurez Ils sauront	Plural of the Present Indicative. Nous savons Vous savez Ils savent Imperfect Indicative. Je savais Tu savais Il savait Nous savions Vous saviez Ils savaient	Compound Tenses. J'ai su, etc.	Imperative. Sache Sachez Sachez	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je saurais Tu saurais Il saurait Nous saurions Vous sauriez Ils sauraient	Forms regularly the Present Subjunctive.			

§ LXX. Irregular Verb **SURSEOIR**, to *surseede*. (See § CIII. 3.)

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Surseoir.	Sursoyant.	Sursis.	Je sursois.	Je surais.
Future. Je surseoirai Tu surseoiras Il surseoirà. Nous surseoirons Vous surseoirez Ils surseoiront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai sursis, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je surseoirais Tu surseoirais Il surseoirait Nous surseoirions Vous surseoiriez Ils surseoiraient				

§ LXXI. Irregular Verb VALOIR, to be worth.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Valoir.	Valant.	Valu.	Je vauz.	Je valus.
Future. Je vaudrai Tu vaudras Il vaudra Nous vaudrons Vous vaudrez Ils vaudront	Present Subjunctive. Que je vaille Que tu vailles Qu'il vaille Qu'ils valient	Compound Tenses. J'ai valu, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je vaudrais Tu vaudrais Il vaudrait Nous vaudrions Vous vaudriez Ils vaudraient	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.			

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.
 Irregular Verb VALOIR, to be worth. Equivalent. Revaloir, to be worth again.
 Prévaloir,¹ to prevail. Valoir, to be worth. Revaloir, to be worth again.

¹ The Present Subjunctive of this verb is formed regularly: Que je prévaille, etc.

§ LXXII. Irregular Verb **VENIR**, *to come*. (See § CV.)

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Venir.	Venant.	Venu.	Je viens.	Je vins.
Future. Je viendrai Tu viendras Il viendra Nous viendrons Vous viendrez Ils viendront	Present Indicative, 3d person plur. Ils viennent.	Compound Tenses. Je suis venu, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je viendrais Tu viendrais Il viendrait Nous viendrions Vous viendriez Ils viendraient	Present Subjunctive. Que je vienne Que tu viennes Qu'il vienne Qu'ils viennent	<p style="text-align: center;">Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.</p> <div> <p>Abstenir (s'), <i>to abstain.</i> Appartenir, <i>to belong.</i> Circonvenir, <i>to circumvent.</i> Contenir, <i>to contain.</i> Contrevenir, <i>to contravene.</i> Convenir, <i>to suit.</i> Déténir, <i>to detain.</i> Devenir, <i>to become.</i> Disconvenir, <i>to disagree.</i> Entrevénir, <i>to entertain.</i> Intervenir, <i>to intervene.</i> Maintenir, <i>to maintain.</i> Obtenir, <i>to obtain.</i></p> <p>Parvenir, <i>to succeed.</i> Prévenir, <i>to prevent.</i> Provenir, <i>to proceed.</i> Redevenir, <i>to become again.</i> Ressouvenir (se), <i>to remember.</i> Retenir, <i>to retain.</i> Revenir, <i>to return.</i> Soutenir, <i>to sustain.</i> Souvenir (se), <i>to remember.</i> Survénir, <i>to happen.</i> Tenir, <i>to hold.</i> Venir, <i>to come.</i></p> </div>		
	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.			

§ LXXIII. Irregular Verb VOIR, to see. (See § CIII. 3.)
Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Voir.	Voyant.	Vu.	Je vois.	Je vis.
Future. Je verrai Tu verras Il verra Nous verrons Vous verrez Ils verront	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai vu, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je verrais Tu verrais Il verrait Nous verrions Vous verriez Ils verraient				

Irregular Verbs belonging to this Class.
Entrevoir, to half see, to glance at. Revoir, to see again. Voir, to see.

§ LXXIV. Irregular Verb VOULOIR, to be willing.

Primitive Tenses and Irregular Forms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Vouloir.	Voulant.	Voulu.	Je veux.	Je voulais.
Future. Je voudrai Tu voudras Il voudra Nous voudrons Vous voudrez Ils voudront	Présent Indicative, 3d person plur. Ils veulent.	Compound Tenses. J'ai voulu, etc.	Imperative, 2d person plural. Veuillez.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je voudrais Tu voudrais Il voudrait Nous voudrions Vous voudriez Ils voudraient	Present Subjunctive. Que je veuille Que tu veuilles Qu'il veuille Qu'ils veuillent		The Imperative is only used in this person. It means in English : <i>please, be kind enough, etc.</i>	
	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons plural; the Imperfect Indicative; and the Present Subjunctive, 1st and 2d persons plural.			

§ LXXV. List of the Classes of the Irregular Verbs, showing the Number of Tenses or Persons irregularly formed.¹

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	Number of Irregular Tenses.	Number of Irregular Persons.	NAMES OF THE TENSES OR PERSONS.
ACQUÉRIR,	<i>to acquire.</i>	1	5	{ The Future, the 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
ALLER,	<i>to go.</i>	1	6	{ The Future, the 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, the 3d person plural of the same tense, and the singular of the Imperative.
ASSEoir,	<i>to set something down.</i>	1		The Future.
BOIRE,	<i>to drink.</i>		5	{ The 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
COURIR,	<i>to run.</i>	1		The Future.
QUELLIR,	<i>to gather.</i>	1		The Future.
DIRE,	<i>to say.</i>	1	1	The 3d person plural of the Present Indicative.
ENVOYER,	<i>to send.</i>	2	1	The Future, the Present Subjunctive, and the 2d person plural of the Present Indicative.
FAIRE,	<i>to do.</i>	2	1	The Future, the 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
MOURIR,	<i>to die.</i>	1	5	{ The Future, the 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
MOUVÖIR,	<i>to move.</i>		5	{ The 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
POURVOIR,	<i>to provide.</i>	1		The Future.
PRENDRE,	<i>to take.</i>		5	{ The 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
PRÉVOIR,	<i>to foresee.</i>	1		The Future.
SAVOIR,	<i>to know.</i>	2	6	The Future, the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Imperative.
SURSEÖIR,	<i>to supercede.</i>	1		The Future.
VALÖIR,	<i>to be worth.</i>	1	4	The Future, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
VENIR,	<i>to come.</i>	1	5	{ The Future, the 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, and the 3d person plural of the same tense.
VOIR,	<i>to see.</i>	1		The Future.
VOULOIR,	<i>to be willing.</i>	1	6	{ The Future, the 3d person plural of the Present Indicative, the singular of the Present Subjunctive, the 3d person plural of the same tense, and the 2d person plural of the Imperative.

¹ See § LIV. 8. Before conjugating an irregular verb, the student should be able to name the tenses or persons which are irregularly formed.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DEFECTIVE VERBS.

(See § II. 1, 3.)

§ LXXVI. Different Classes of Defective Verbs.

1. There are *two* classes of **defective verbs** :

1. The *Irregular-Regular-Defective* Verbs.
2. The *Irregular-Defective* Verbs.

2. The *Irregular-Regular-Defective* Verbs want one or more of the primitive tenses, but form the derived tenses regularly from the existing primitive tenses.

3. The *Irregular-Defective* Verbs may have the five primitive tenses, but they do not form the derived tenses regularly ; some of the latter are also wanting.

The *Irregular-Defective* Verbs may also have derived tenses when the primitive tenses which should form them are wanting.

4. The same method observed for the *Irregular-Regular* Verbs will be followed in conjugating the *Irregular-Regular-Defective* Verbs.

IRREGULAR-REGULAR-DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ LXXVII. Irregular-Regular-Defective Verb **ABSOUDRE**, to *absolve*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Absoudre.	Absolvant.	Absous or absout.	J'absous.	(wanting)
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	Forms regularly the plural of the Present In- dicative, the Imperfect In- dicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai absous or absout, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

Irregular-Regular-Defective Verbs belonging to this Class.

Absoudre, to *absolve*. Dissoudre, to *dissolve*.

§ LXXVIII. Irregular-Regular-Defective Verb **ABSTRAIRE**, to *abstract*. (See § CIII. 3.)

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Abstraire.	Abstrayant.	Abstrait.	J'abstrais.	(wanting)
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai abstrait, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

Irregular-Regular-Defective Verbs belonging to this Class.

Abstraire, to *abstract*. Distraire, to *distract*. Retraire, to *redeem*. Soustraire, to *subtract*.
 Attraire, to *attract*. Extraire, to *extract*. Rentraire, to *darn*. Traire, to *milk*.

 § LXXIX. Irregular-Regular-Defective Verb **FRIRE**, to *fry*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Frir.	(wanting)	Frit.	Je fris.	(wanting)
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	The plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive are wanting.	Compound Tenses. J'ai frit, etc.	Forms regularly the singular of the Imperative, but the plural of the Imperative is wanting.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

This verb is generally conjugated with the verb *faire*, to *do*, to *make*, preceding it: *Je fais frire*, I *fry*, etc. It can then be conjugated in all its moods and tenses, *faire* remaining in the Infinitive mood.

§ LXXX. Irregular-Regular-Defective Verb **MAIFAIRE**,¹ to do wrong.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Maifaire.	Maifaisant.	Maifait.	(wanting)	(wanting)
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional, but these tenses are <i>very seldom used</i> .	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai maifait, etc.	The Imperative is wanting.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

§ LXXXI. Irregular-Regular-Defective Verb **PAÎTRE**,² to graze.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Paître.	Paissant.	Pû.	Je pais.	(wanting)
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai pû, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

¹ This verb is seldom used in any other form than the Infinitive and the Past Participle.

² The verb *repâture*, to bait, to feed, is seldom used in any other form than the Past Participle *repû*.

§ LXXXII. Irregular-Regular-Defective Verb QUÉRIR, to fetch.

This verb is only used in the *Present Infinitive*. Quérir, preceded by *aller*, *to go*, or *envoyer*, *to send*, is used in all the moods and tenses in this way :

Allez quérir, *go for*, *to go and fetch*.

Envoyez quérir, *to send for*.

 § LXXXIII. Irregular-Regular-Defective Verb LUIRE,¹ to shine.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Luire.	Luisant.	Lui.	Je luis.	(wanting)
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive.	Compound Tenses. J'ai lui, etc.	Forms regularly the Imperative, but <i>this tense is very seldom used</i> .	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

Irregular-Regular-Defective Verbs belonging to this Class.

Luire, *to shine*. Reluire, *to shine*.

¹ The verb *reluire*, also meaning *to shine*, may be considered as an *irregular-regular* verb, and is then conjugated like *conduire* (see § XXVIII.). It has then primitive tenses and all the derived tenses, but is, however, sometimes considered as a *defective* verb. (GIRAULT-DUCVIVIER's *Grammaire des Grammaires*.)

IRREGULAR-DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ LXXXIV. Irregular-Defective Verb **POUVOIR**,¹ to be able.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Pouvoir.	Pouvant.	Pu.	Je puis, tu peux, il peut.	Je pus.
Future. Je pourrai Tu pourras Il pourra Nous pourrons Vous pourrez Ils pourront	Present Indicative, 3d person plur. Ils peuvent.	Compound Tenses. J'ai pu, etc.	The Imperative is wanting.	Forms regularly the Imperfect Subjunctive.
Conditional. Je pourrais Tu pourrais Il pourrait Nous pourrions Vous pourriez Ils pourraient	Present Subjunctive. Que je puisse Que tu puisses Qu'il puisse Que nous puissions Que vous puissiez Qu'ils puissent			
	Forms regularly the Present Indicative, 1st and 2d persons singular; and the Imperfect Indicative.			

¹ This verb maintains the *irregular form* throughout the Present Subjunctive. See page 53, Note 3.

§ LXXXV. Irregular-Defective Verb **CLORE**, to *close*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Clore.	(wanting)	Clos.	Je clos (singular only).	(wanting)
Forms regularly the Future and the Conditional.	The plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive are wanting.	Compound Tenses. J'ai clos, etc.	The Imperative is wanting.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

Irregular-Defective Verbs belonging to this Class.
Clore, to *close*. Enclore, to *enclose*.

§ LXXXVI. Irregular-Defective Verb **GÉSIR**,¹ to *lie*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Gésir.	Gisant.	(wanting)	Il git (sing., one pers. only).	(wanting)
The Future and the Conditional are wanting.	Forms regularly the plural of the Present Indicative, and the Imperfect Indicative, but the Present Subjunctive is wanting.	The compound tenses are wanting.	The Imperative is wanting.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

¹ This verb is seldom used in any other form than the Present Indicative and the Present Participle.

§ LXXXVII. Irregular-Defective Verb **OUÏR**,¹ to hear.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Ouïr.	(wanting)	Ouï.	(wanting)	(wanting)
The Future and the Conditional are wanting.	The plural of the Present Indicative, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Present Subjunctive are wanting.	Compound Tenses. J'ai ouï, etc.	The Imperative is wanting.	The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

(See § I. 8.)

§ LXXXVIII. Different Classes of Unipersonal Verbs.

1. There are *three* classes of **unipersonal verbs** :

1. The *Regular-Unipersonal* Verbs.
2. The *Irregular-Unipersonal* Verbs.
3. The *Unipersonal-Defective* Verbs.²

2. The *Regular-Unipersonal* Verbs are conjugated like the *Model Regular Verbs*. (See § XI.)

3. The *Irregular-Unipersonal* Verbs have all their primitive and derived tenses, but the derived tenses are not formed regularly.

4. The *Unipersonal-Defective* Verbs want either some of their primitive or derived tenses.

5. They may have derived tenses, when the primitive tenses which should form them are wanting ; they may also have primitive tenses which do not form their derived tenses.

¹ This verb is very seldom used.

² The derived tenses of these verbs are not always formed regularly from the existing primitive tenses.

IRREGULAR-UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

§ LXXXIX. Irregular-Unipersonal Verb **FALLOIR**, *to be necessary, to need.*

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Falloir.	Fallant.	Fallu.	Il faut.	Il fallut.
Future. Il faudra.	Imperfect Indicative. Il fallait.	Compound Tenses. Il a fallu, etc.	The unipersonal verbs being conjugated in the third person only, there can be no Imperative.	Imperfect Subjunctive. Qu'il fallût.
Conditional. Il faudrait.	Present Subjunctive. Qu'il faille.			

§ XC. Irregular-Unipersonal Verb **PLEUVOIR**, *to rain.*

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Pleuvr.	Pleuvant.	Plu.	Il pleut.	Il plut.
Future. Il pleuvra.	Imperfect Indicative. Il pleuvait.	Compound Tenses. Il a plu, etc.		Imperfect Subjunctive. Qu'il plût.
Conditional. Il pleuvrait.	Present Subjunctive. Qu'il pleuve.			

UNIPERSONAL-DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ XCI. Unipersonal-Defective Verb **BRAIRE**, to *bray*. (See § CIII. 3.)

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Braire.	(wanting)	(wanting)	Il braît.	(wanting)
Future. Il braira Ils brairont	Present Indicative, 3d person plur. Il braît. Ils braient. ¹	The compound tenses are wanting.		The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.
Conditional. Il brairait Ils brairaient	The Imperfect Indicative and the Present Subjunctive are wanting.			

§ XCII. Unipersonal-Defective Verb **BRUIRE**, to *rustle*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Bruire.	Bruissant.²	(wanting)	Il bruît.	(wanting)
The Future and the Conditional are wanting.	Imperfect Indicative. Il bruyait Ils bruyaient <i>or</i> Il bruissait Ils bruissaient	The compound tenses are wanting.		The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.
	The Pres. Subjunctive is wanting.			

¹ These forms are seldom used.² This form is seldom used.

§ XCIII. Unipersonal-Defective Verb ÉCHOIR, to fall due.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Échoir.	Échéant.	Échu.	Il échoit or Il échot.	Il échant.
Future. Il écherra.	The Imperfect Indicative and the Present Subjunctive are wanting.	Compound Tenses. Il a échu, etc.		Imperfect Subjunctive. Qu'il échût.
Conditional. Il écherrait.				

§ XCIV. Unipersonal-Defective Verb ÉCLORE, to hatch.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Éclore.	(wanting)	Éclos. ¹	Il éclos.	(wanting)
Future. Il éclosa.	Present Subjunctive. Qu'il éclosse.	Compound Tenses. Il a éclos, etc.		The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.
Conditional. Il éclosait.	The Imperfect Indicative is wanting.			

¹ The Past Participle of *éclore* is mostly used as an adjective, i. e. without the auxiliary verb.

§ XCV. Unipersonal-Defective Verb **SAILLER**, *to project*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Saillir.	Saillant.	Sailli.	Je saille.	(wanting)
Future. Il saillira.	Imperfect Indicative. Il saillit.	Compound Tenses. Il a sailli, etc.		Imperfect Subjunctive. Qu'il saillît.
Conditional. Il saillirait.	Present Subjunctive. Qu'il saille.			

§ XCVI. Unipersonal-Defective Verb **SEoir**,¹ *to become*. (See § CIII. 3.)

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST DEFINITE.
Seoir.	Seyant.²	Sis.	'Il sied.	(wanting)
Future. Il siéra.	Imperfect Indicative. Il seyait.	Seldom used.		The Imperfect Subjunctive is wanting.
Conditional. Il siérnit.	Present Subjunctive. Qu'il siéc.			

¹ The Infinitive of this verb is no longer used.² *Séant* is also used in the sense of *sitting*. This second form has no derived tenses.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

§ XCVII. Alphabetical List of all the Classes of the Irregular-Regular Verbs.

No.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.	No.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.
1	Assaillir,	2	<i>to assault.</i>	XXIV.	16	Mordre,	3	<i>to grind.</i>	XXXIX.
2	Battre,	6	<i>to beat.</i>	XXV.	17	Naître,	2	<i>to be born.</i>	XL.
3	Bouillir,	2	<i>to boil.</i>	XXVI.	18	Oindre,	26	<i>to anoint.</i>	XLI.
4	Conclure,	2	<i>to conclude.</i>	XXVII.	19	Paraître,	8	<i>to appear.</i>	XLII.
5	Conduire,	17	<i>to conduct.</i>	XXVIII.	20	Résoudre,	1	<i>to resolve.</i>	XLIII.
6	Coudre,	3	<i>to sew.</i>	XXIX.	21	Rire,	2	<i>to laugh.</i>	XLIV.
7	Couvrir,	8	<i>to cover.</i>	XXX.	22	Rompre,	3	<i>to break.</i>	XLV.
8	Croire,	1	<i>to believe.</i>	XXXI.	23	Sentir,	21	<i>to smell, to feel.</i>	XLVI.
9	Croître,	3	<i>to grow.</i>	XXXII.	24	Suffire,	3	<i>to suffice.</i>	XLVII.
10	Écrire,	9	<i>to write.</i>	XXXIII.	25	Suivre,	2	<i>to follow.</i>	XLVIII.
11	Fuir,	2	<i>to flee.</i>	XXXIV.	26	Taire,	6	<i>to conceal.</i>	XLIX.
12	Lire,	4	<i>to read.</i>	XXXV.	27	Vaincre,	2	<i>to vanquish.</i>	L.
13	Maudire,	1	<i>to curse.</i>	XXXVI.	28	Vêtir,	4	<i>to clothe.</i>	LI.
14	Médire,	5	<i>to slander.</i>	XXXVII.	29	Vivre,	3	<i>to live.</i>	LII.
15	Mettre,	13	<i>to put.</i>	XXXVIII.					LIII.

REMARK. Let the student remember that, after learning the *primitive tenses* of each of the above verbs, he will be able to conjugate one hundred and sixty-four verbs without further study.

§ XCVIII. Alphabetical List of all the Classes of the Irregular Verbs.

No.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.	No.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.
1	Acquérir,	5	<i>to acquire.</i>	LV.	11	Mouvoir,	3	<i>to move.</i>	LXV.
2	Aller,	2	<i>to go.</i>	LVI.	12	Pourvoir,	1	<i>to provide.</i>	LXVI.
3	Asseoir,	3	<i>to set something down.</i>	LVII.	13	Prendre,	11	<i>to take.</i>	LXVII.
4	Boire,	1	<i>to drink.</i>	LVIII.	14	Prévoir,	1	<i>to foresee.</i>	LXVIII.
5	Courir,	7	<i>to run.</i>	LIX.	15	Savoir,	1	<i>to know.</i>	LXIX.
6	Cueillir,	3	<i>to gather.</i>	LX.	16	Surseoir,	1	<i>to supersede.</i>	LXX.
7	Dire,	2	<i>to say.</i>	LXI.	17	Valoir,	3	<i>to be worth.</i>	LXXI.
8	Envoyer,	2	<i>to send.</i>	LXII.	18	Venir, ¹	26	<i>to come.</i>	LXXII.
9	Faire,	7	<i>to do.</i>	LXIII.	19	Voir,	3	<i>to see.</i>	LXXIII.
10	Mourir,	1	<i>to die.</i>	LXIV.	20	Vouloir,	1	<i>to be willing.</i>	LXXIV.

REMARK. Let the student remember that, after learning the *five primitive tenses* of each of the above verbs and seldom more than *one irregular tense* (see § LXXV.), he will be able to conjugate *eighty-four irregular verbs*. He should also remember that, with very few exceptions, these verbs are irregular in the same tenses or persons. (See § LXXV.)

¹ See § CV.

§ XCIX. Alphabetical List of all the Classes of the Irregular-Regular-Defective Verbs.

NO.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.	NO.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.
1	Absoudre,	2	<i>to absolve.</i>	LXXVII.	5	Malfaite,	1	<i>to do wrong.</i>	LXXX.
2	Abstraire,	8	<i>to abstract.</i>	LXXVIII.	6	Pâître,	1	<i>to graze.</i>	LXXXI.
3	Frîre,	1	<i>to fry.</i>	LXXIX.	7	Quérir,	1	<i>to fetch.</i>	LXXXII.
4	Luire,	2	<i>to shine.</i>	LXXXIII.					

REMARK. Let the student remember that, after learning the *existing primitive tenses* of the above verbs, he will be able to conjugate sixteen defective verbs without further study.

§ C. Alphabetical List of all the Classes of the Irregular-Defective Verbs.

NO.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.	NO.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs belonging to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.
1	Clore,	2	<i>to close.</i>	LXXXV.	3	Oûir,	1	<i>to hear.</i>	LXXXVII.
2	Gésir,	1	<i>to lie.</i>	LXXXVI.	4	Pouvoir,	1	<i>to be able.</i>	LXXXIV.

REMARK. The above classes represent *five* verbs. *Pouvoir* might be considered as an *irregular* verb; it has, however, *no Imperative*. The other *irregular-defective* verbs are *very seldom* used.

§ CI. List of the Irregular-Unipersonal Verbs.

1. Falloir, LXXXIX. *to be necessary.* 2. Pleuvoir, XC. *to rain.*

§ CII. Alphabetical List of the Classes of the Unipersonal-Defective Verbs.

No.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs be- longing to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.	No.	FRENCH.	Number of Verbs be- longing to the same Class.	ENGLISH.	SECTIONS.
1	Braire,	1	<i>to Bray.</i>	XCI.	4	Éclorc,	1	<i>to hatch.</i>	XCIV.
2	Bruire,	1	<i>to rustle.</i>	XCII.	5	Saillir,	1	<i>to project.</i>	XCv.
3	Échoir,	1	<i>to fall due.</i>	XCIII.	6	Seoir,	1	<i>to become.</i>	XCvI.

REMARK. The verbs *braire* and *saillir* might be called *irregular-regular-unipersonal* verbs, since they form their derived tenses regularly.

‡ CIII. Peculiarities and Euphonic Changes in the Stems or Terminations of some Verbs.

1. Verbs ending in **cer** take a cedilla (¸) under the c (ç), when this letter is followed by **a** or **o** :

Avan-**cer**, to advance, { Nous avan-ç-ons, we advance.
Il avan-ç-a, he advanced.
Ils avan-ç-aient, they advanced.

2. Verbs ending in **ger** retain the **e** of the *stem* whenever the *termination* begins with **a** or **o** :

Man-**ger**, to eat, { Je mang-e-ais, I ate.
Ils mang-e-aient, they ate.
Son-**ger**, to think, { Il song-e-a, he thought.
Nous song-e-ons, we think.

3. Verbs ending in **yer** change the **y** into **i** before mute **e**.² This change also occurs in all *verbal forms*, when the **y** is followed by mute **e**.²

Pa-**yer**, to pay, Je pa-i-e, I pay, for Je **paye**.
Croire, to believe, Ils cro-i-ent,¹ they believe, for Ils **croyent**.

4. Verbs ending in **eter** or **eler** double the consonant **t** or **l** whenever the *termination* begins with mute **e**.²

J-**eter**, to throw, { Je jet-t-e, I throw, for Je **jete**.
App-**eler**, to call, { Je jet-t-erai, I shall throw, for Je **jeterai**.
J'appel-l-e, I call, for J'**appele**.

REMARK. Some verbs form exceptions to this rule. The verbs ending in **eler** or **eter** which do not follow the above rule, instead of doubling the consonant **t** or **l**, take a *grave accent* (˘) over the **e** of the *stem*.³

Ach-**eter**, to buy, { J'ach-è-te, I buy, for J'**achette**.
J'ach-è-terai, I shall buy, for J'**achetterai**.
P-**eler**, to peel, { Je p-è-le, I peel, for Je **pelle**.
Je p-è-lerai, I shall peel, for Je **pellerai**.

¹ Formed from *croyant* by changing **y** into **i** and adding *ent*.

² The **e** is mute when it is not accented, and when the consonant following does not give it the sound of *é*.

³ The verbs most in use belonging to this class are *regular-unipersonal verbs*, as *geler*, to freeze, etc.; *il gèle*, it freezes.

‡ CIV. Addition and Omission of certain Accents in the Conjugation of some Verbs.

1. Verbs ending in **ecer** or **emer**, and those that have an **e mute** in the last syllable but one, take a *grave accent* (`) over the **e** of the *stem* ; also those ending in **écer** or **émer**, or having **é** (acute accent) in the last syllable but one, change the *acute accent* (´) into a *grave accent* (`) when the termination begins with **e** mute :

Semer, to sow,	{	Je s-è-me, I sow, for Je seme.
		Je s-è-merai, I will sow, for Je semerai.
Céder, to give way,	{	Je c-è-de, I give way, for Je cède.
		Je c-è-derai, I will give way, for Je céderai.

2. Nearly all the French verbs take a *circumflex accent* (^) over the vowels **a**, **i**, or **u**, found in the *terminations* of the *first* and *second* persons plural of the *Past Definite*. The verbs of the *first* conjugation take also a *grave accent* (`) over the **e** (è) in the *termination* of the *third person plural* of the same tense (èrent) : Ils donnèrent, they gave.

All the French verbs take also a *circumflex accent* over the vowel preceding the **t** of the *third person singular* of the *Imperfect Subjunctive*.¹

3. The verb **accroître**,² to increase, takes a *circumflex accent* over the **u** in the *Past Participle* : Accrû, increased. It retains it over the **i** only in the *singular of the Present Indicative*, the *Future* and *Conditional Present*.

4. The verb **acquérir**, to acquire, does not retain the *acute accent* over the letter **e** in the *singular of the Present Indicative*, in the *Future* and *Conditional Present*, and in the *singular of the Imperative*. It takes a *grave accent* in the *Present Subjunctive* over the **e** of the *stem* (in the singular), also in the *third person plural* of the same tense.

¹ The verb **haïr** forms the only exception to this rule : Qu'il haït, instead of qu'il haît.

² Let the student consult the table referring to this verb and those of the numbers following.

5. The verb **apparaître**, *to appear*, retains the *circumflex accent* over the *i* in the *Future* and *Conditional Present*, and in the third person singular of the *Present Indicative*.

6. The verbs **asseoir** and **s'asseoir**, *to set, to sit down*, take an *acute accent* over the *e* in the *Future* and *Conditional Present*.

7. **Comparaître**, *to appear before* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

8. **Connaitre**, *to know* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

9. **Conquérir**, *to conquer* (see 4, ACQUÉRIR).

10. The verb **croître**, *to grow*, takes a *circumflex accent* over the *u* in the *Past Participle*, also in the *Past Definite* and the *Imperfect Subjunctive*. It retains it over the *i* in the *singular of the Present Indicative*, the *Future*, the *Conditional*, and the *singular of the Imperative*.

11. The verb **devoir**, *to owe*, takes a *circumflex accent* in the *Past Participle* (masculine form only).

12. **Disparaître**, *to disappear* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

13. **s'Enquérir**, *to inquire* (see 4, ACQUÉRIR).

14. **Naître**, *to be born* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

15. **Paître**, *to graze* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

16. **Paraître**, *to appear* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

17. **Reconnaître**, *to recognize* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

18. **Reconquérir**, *to conquer again* (see 4, ACQUÉRIR).

19. **Redevoir**, *to owe again* (see 11, DEVOIR).

20. **Renaitre**, *to be born again* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

21. **Repaitre**, *to feed* (see 5, APPARAÎTRE).

22. **Requérir**, *to require* (see 4, ACQUÉRIR).

23. **Seoir**, *to become, to fit* (see 6, ASSEOIR).

REMARK. The verb **haïr**, *to hate*, drops the *diæresis* (") over the *i* in the singular of the *Present Indicative*:

Je haïs for je haïs, tu haïs for tu haïs, il haît for il haît.

‡ CV. Verbs ending in **ENIR**.¹ (See § LXXII.)

Although only two verbs² are to be found in this class (representing *twenty-six* verbs in their different compound forms), we have thought it necessary to apply to these verbs a *special formation of tenses*, on account of the difficult irregularities to which the derived tenses are subject, if we conjugate them according to the *regular formation of tenses*.

Let the student, therefore, either commit to memory the irregular tenses and persons as they are given in § LXXV., or apply the following formation of tenses to all the verbs ending in **enir**, and then consider them as *Special Irregular-Regular Verbs*.

Special Formation of Tenses for the Verbs ending in ENIR.

1. All the verbs ending in **enir** have but *one* primitive tense: the *Present Indicative*.

2. All the *simple derived tenses* of the verbs belonging to this class are formed from the *first person singular* and the *first person plural* of the Present Indicative.

3. Model Verb VENIR, to come.

Primitive Tense: Present Indicative.

Je	viens,	<i>I come.</i>
Tu	viens,	<i>thou comest.</i>
Il	vient,	<i>he comes.</i>
Nous	venons,	<i>we come.</i>
Vous	venez,	<i>you come.</i>
Ils	viennent,	<i>they come.</i>

4. Present Participle.

The *Present Participle* is formed from the *first person plural* by changing **ons** into the *ending* common to all the French verbs for this tense, i. e. **ant**:

(Nous) ven-**ons**, ven-**ant**.

¹ This section need not be studied by the advanced student.

² Venir and tenir.

5. Past Participle.

The *Past Participle* is also formed from the *first person plural* by changing **ons** into **u** :

(Nous) ven-**ons**, ven-**u**.

6. Imperfect Indicative.

The *Imperfect Indicative* is also formed from the *first person plural* by changing **ons** into the *endings* common to all the French verbs for this tense, i. e. **ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient** :

(Nous) ven- ons .	{	Je	ven- ais .
		Tu	ven- ais .
		Il	ven- ait .
		Nous	ven- ions .
		Vous	ven- iez .
		Ils	ven- aient .

7. Past Definite.

The *Past Definite* is formed from the *first person singular* by suppressing the **e**, and assuming in all its persons the *endings* for the Past Definite of all the French verbs of the second, third, and fourth conjugations, i. e. **s, s, t, mes, tes, rent** :

(Je) vi- e -ns.	{	Je	vin- s .
		Tu	vin- s .
		Il	vin- t .
		Nous	vin- mes .
		Vous	vin- tes .
		Ils	vin- rent .

8. Future.

The *Future* is formed from the *first person singular* by suppressing the **s** and prefixing **d** to the *endings* for the Future common to all the French verbs, i. e. (**d**) **rai, (d)ras, (d)ra, (d)rons, (d)rez, (d)ront** :

(Je) vien- s .	{	Je	vien- drai .
		Tu	vien- dras .
		Il	vien- dra .
		Nous	vien- drons .
		Vous	vien- drez .
		Ils	vien- dront .

9. Conditional.

The *Conditional* is formed from the *first person singular* by suppressing the *s* and prefixing *d* to the *endings* for the Conditional common to all the French verbs, i. e. (d)rais, (d)rais, (d)rait, (d)rions, (d)riez, (d)raient :

(Je) vien-s.	{	Je	vien-drais.
		Tu	vien-drais.
		Il	vien-drait.
		Nous	vien-drions.
		Vous	vien-driez.
		Ils	vien-draient.

10. Present Subjunctive.

The *Present Subjunctive* is formed from the *first person singular* and the *first person plural* by suppressing the *s* of the first person singular and prefixing *n* to the *endings* common to all the French verbs, for the *three persons singular* and the *third person plural* of this tense, i. e. (n)e, (n)es, (n)e, 3d person plural (n)ent.

The *first* and *second persons plural* of the same tense are formed from the *first person plural* by adding the *regular endings* of this tense to the stem of the verb, i. e. *ions, iez* to *ven*.

(Je) vien-s.	{	Que je	vien-ne.
		Que tu	vien-nes.
		Qu'il	vien-ne.
(Nous) ven-ons.	{	Que nous	ven-ions.
		Que vous	ven-iez.
(Je) vien-s.		Qu'ils	vien-nent.

11. Imperfect Subjunctive.

The *Imperfect Subjunctive* should be formed from the *Past Definite* according to the *regular formation of tenses*, as there is *no exception* to this rule in all the French verbs ; but it can also be formed from the *Present Indicative (first person singular)* by suppressing the *e* and adding the *endings* common to all the French verbs in the Imperfect Subjunctive, i. e. *se, ses, t, slons, siez, sent* :

Je vi-e-ns.	{	Que je	vins-se.
		Que tu	vins-ses.
		Qu'il	vin-t (suppress the s).
		Que nous	vins-sions.
		Que vous	vins-siez.
	{	Qu'ils	vins-sent.

REMARK 1. The *Imperative* is formed from three persons of the *Present Indicative*: the *second person singular* and the *first and second persons plural*, by suppressing the pronouns:

(Tu) viens.	{	viens.
(Nous) venons.		venons.
(Vous) venez.		venez.

REMARK 2. The *compound tenses*, like those of all the French verbs, are conjugated with the *simple tenses* of one of the auxiliary verbs and a *Past Participle*:

Past Participle: venu.	{	Je suis venu, etc.
		J'étais venu, etc.
		Je fus venu, etc.
		Je serai venu, etc.
		Je serais venu, etc.
		Que je sois venu, etc.
Auxiliary: être.	{	Que je fusse venu, etc.

THE PARTICIPLES.

The French language has *two Participles*:

The *Present Participle* and the *Past Participle*.

They form the sixth mood of a verb.

§ CVI. Present Participles.

1. The Present Participle of all the French verbs ends in **ant**.

2. We have seen (§ XI.) that the *terminations* of the Present Participle of all the regular verbs are:

FIRST CONJUGATION:	-ant.	Donn-ant, <i>giving</i> .
SECOND	" -issant.	Pun-issant, <i>punishing</i> .
THIRD	" -evant.	Conc-evant, <i>conceiving</i> .
FOURTH	" -ant.	Rend-ant, <i>rendering</i> .

3. The verbal form **ant** expresses either *action* or *situation*.

4. When it expresses *action*, it is the *Present Participle* of a verb, and is *always invariable* :

Le maître *punissant* ses élèves, *The master punishing his scholars.*

5. When it expresses *situation* or *quality*, it is a *verbal adjective*, and varies in gender and number according to the rules for adjectives (see 8) :

Une chose *étonnante*, *An astonishing or wonderful thing.*

6. According to the sense in which it is used the same word may be either a *Present Participle* (i. e. *invariable*) or a *verbal adjective* (i. e. *variable*) :

Present Participle (expressing action).

Les âmes *aimant* Dieu, *Souls loving God.*

Verbal Adjective (expressing situation).

Les âmes *aimantes* plaisent à Dieu, *Loving souls please God.*

REMARK 1. The verbal form **ant** is always *invariable* when it has a *direct object*, i. e. when it governs the accusative case.

REMARK 2. The verbal form **ant** is always *invariable* when it is preceded by the preposition *en* (*in, on*).

7. Alphabetical List of Verbal Forms in General Use as Present Participles.

French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.
Accourant,	<i>running to.</i>	Écrivant,	<i>writing.</i>	Peignant,	<i>painting.</i>
Achetant,	<i>buying.</i>	Entrant,	<i>entering.</i>	Prêtant,	<i>lending.</i>
Approuvant,	<i>approving.</i>	Explorant,	<i>exploring.</i>	Reculant,	<i>receding.</i>
Attendant,	<i>waiting.</i>	Galopant,	<i>galloping.</i>	Réfléchissant,	<i>reflecting.</i>
Avançant,	<i>advancing.</i>	Goûtant,	<i>tasting.</i>	Rêvant,	<i>dreaming.</i>
Blâmant,	<i>blaming.</i>	Jardinant,	<i>gardening.</i>	Sautant,	<i>jumping.</i>
Calculant,	<i>calculating.</i>	Jouant,	<i>playing.</i>	Sou pant,	<i>supping.</i>
Causant,	<i>talking.</i>	Lisant,	<i>reading.</i>	Soupirant,	<i>sighing.</i>
Chassant,	<i>hunting.</i>	Mangeant,	<i>eating.</i>	Souriant,	<i>smiling.</i>
Déjeunant,	<i>breakfasting.</i>	Marchant,	<i>walking.</i>	Travaillant,	<i>working.</i>
Dinant,	<i>dining.</i>	Paraissant,	<i>appearing.</i>	Vendant,	<i>selling.</i>
Disparaissant,	<i>disappearing.</i>	Partant,	<i>starting.</i>	Voyageant,	<i>travelling.</i>

8. Alphabetical List of Verbal Forms in General Use as Adjectives.

French.	English.	French.	English.
Accablant,	<i>overwhelming or grievous.</i>	Étouffant,	<i>smothering or sultry.</i>
Affligeant,	<i>afflicting or distressing.</i>	Frappant,	<i>striking or impressive.</i>
Aimant,	<i>loving or affectionate.</i>	Imposant,	<i>imposing or stately.</i>
Alarmant,	<i>alarming.</i>	Intéressant,	<i>interesting.</i>
Amusant,	<i>amusing or entertaining.</i>	Marquant,	<i>marking or of note.</i>
Brûlant,	<i>burning or ardent.</i>	Méprisant,	<i>despising or contemptuous.</i>
Carressant,	<i>caressing.</i>	Mortifiant,	<i>mortifying or vexing.</i>
Confiant,	<i>trusting or confident.</i>	Mourant,	<i>dying.</i>
Déchirant,	<i>tearing or heart-rending.</i>	Nourissant,	<i>nourishing or nutritive.</i>
Dégradant,	<i>degrading.</i>	Offensant,	<i>offending or offensive.</i>
Désespérant,	<i>despairing, desperate, or hopeless.</i>	Prévoyant,	<i>foreseeing or provident.</i>
Déshonorant,	<i>dishonoring or dishonorable.</i>	Révoltant,	<i>revolting or shocking.</i>
Désolant,	<i>desolating or disheartening.</i>	Séduisant,	<i>seducing or seductive.</i>
Dévorant,	<i>devouring or ravenous.</i>	Sonnant,	<i>sounding or sonorous.</i>
Dormant,	<i>sleeping or sleepy.</i>	Suppliant,	<i>supplicating or supplicant.</i>
Effrayant,	<i>frightening or frightful.</i>	Surprenant,	<i>surprising.</i>
Endurant,	<i>enduring or patient.</i>	Touchant,	<i>touching or affecting.</i>
Ennuyant,	<i>annoying or tiresome.</i>	Tranquillisant,	<i>tranquilizing.</i>
Étonnant,	<i>astonishing or wonderful.</i>	Tremblant,	<i>trembling.</i>

REMARK. When the verbal form **ant** is used as a *verbal adjective*, it may *generally* be rendered in English by an adjective :

Une chose étonnante, *A WONDERFUL thing.*

§ CVII. Past Participle.

1. The **Past Participle** forms a part of the sixth mood of a verb. (See § V. 5.)

2. It also forms a part of every compound tense (see § XII.) :

J'ai donné, *I have given.* J'aurai puni, *I shall have punished.*

3. We have seen (see § XI.) that the terminations of the Past Participle of the regular verbs are :

FIRST CONJUGATION :	é.	Donn-é, <i>given.</i>
SECOND "	i.	Pun-i, <i>punished.</i>
THIRD "	u.	Conç-u, <i>conceived.</i>
FOURTH "	u.	Rend-u, <i>rendered.</i>

§ CVIII. Changes in the Terminations of the Past Participle of Regular and Irregular Verbs. .

The Past Participle is susceptible of changes in its terminations according to its gender or number :

Regular Verbs.	Masc. sing.	Fem. sing.	Masc. plur.	Fem. plur.
FIRST CONJUGATION :	é	ée	és	ées
SECOND “	i	ie	is	ies
THIRD “	u	ue	us	ues
FOURTH “	u	ue	us	ues

1. The *feminine singular* of the Past Participle is *invariably* formed by adding *e* to the masculine singular :

Masculine sing. forms.	Feminine sing. forms.
Donné, given.	Donnée.
Pris, taken.	Prise.

2. The *feminine plural* is *invariably* formed by adding *s* to the feminine singular :

Feminine sing. forms.	Feminine plural forms.
Donnée, given.	Données.
Prise, taken.	Prises.

3. The Past Participle, *masculine singular form*, of the *Irregular* and *Defective* Verbs assumes one of its regular terminations or ends with *t* or *s* :

Né, born.	Mu, moved.
Pris, taken.	Joint, joined.

4. The Past Participle, *masculine plural form*, of the *Regular*, *Irregular*, and *Defective* Verbs is formed by adding *s* to the masculine singular, when it does not end with an *s*. In the latter case it *does not change* for the masculine plural :

Masculine singular.	Masculine plural.
Dit, said.	Dits.
Mis, put.	Mis.

§ CIX. Rules for the Variations of the Past Participle.

1. The variations which occur in the gender and number of the Past Participle are subject to three important rules :

1. The Past Participle used without the auxiliaries **avoir** and **être**.
2. The Past Participle having **avoir** for its auxiliary.
3. The Past Participle having **être** for its auxiliary.

2. The Past Participle, used without an auxiliary, agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun which it qualifies. It may then be considered as an adjective :

Des fleurs *cueillies*, *Gathered flowers*. Des enfants *aimés*, *Loved children*.

3. The Past Participle having **avoir** for an auxiliary

1st. agrees with the *object* of the verb (accusative case), *when that object precedes the Participle* :

Les livres <i>que</i> vous avez <i>écrits</i> ,	<i>The books which you have written.</i>
Les lettres <i>que</i> vous avez <i>reçues</i> ,	<i>The letters which you have received.</i>

2d. It remains *invariable*, if the *object* is placed *after the Participle* :

J'ai <i>écrit</i> des livres,	<i>I have written books.</i>
Vous avez <i>reçu</i> des lettres,	<i>You have received letters.</i>

4. The Past Participle having **être** for an auxiliary agrees with the *subject* of the verb (nominative case) :

Madame, vous <i>êtes</i> <i>aimée</i> ,	<i>Madam, you are loved.</i>
Messieurs, vous <i>étiez</i> <i>trahis</i> ,	<i>Gentlemen, you were betrayed.</i>

§ CX. Past Participle preceded by **ÊTRE** used in the sense of **AVOIR**.

1. We have seen that the compound tenses of *reflective* or *pronominal* verbs take **être** as an auxiliary. (See § VIII. 4, 2.)

2. In the compound tenses of these verbs the auxiliary **être** is used in the sense of **avoir** :

Nous nous <i>sommes</i> <i>flattés</i> (<i>sur nous avons</i>)	} <i>We have flattered ourselves.</i>
<i>flatté nous</i>), ¹	

¹ This form cannot be used.

3. The Past Participle of reflexive verbs (though conjugated with **être** in their compound tenses) will, therefore, follow the rule of the Past Participle conjugated with **avoir** as an auxiliary. (See § CIX. 3):

Object before the Participle.

Les dames <i>se</i> sont <i>flattées</i> ,	<i>The ladies have flattered themselves.</i>
Les présents <i>que</i> nous nous sommes donnés,	<i>The presents which we have given each other.</i>

Object after the Participle.

Nous nous étions <i>proposé</i> cet homme pour exemple,	<i>We had proposed to ourselves that man as an example.</i>
Nous nous sommes <i>donné</i> des présents,	<i>We have given presents to each other.</i>

§ CXI. General Remarks on the Past Participle.

1. We have seen in the two preceding examples that the *reflexive pronouns* may be used as the direct object of the verb (accusative case) or as the object of the verb by means of a preposition understood (dative). In the latter case the Past Participle can never agree with the reflexive pronoun. We may, therefore, say that the Past Participle of *neuter* verbs conjugated with **avoir**, i. e. verbs that have no direct object (accusative case) or that can have an object only by means of a preposition (see § I. 5), *never changes*:

Nous avons <i>dormi</i> ,	<i>We have slept.</i>
Elle a <i>parlé</i> à votre frère,	<i>She has spoken to your brother.</i>

2. The Past Participle of *Unipersonal* Verbs is *always invariable*:

Les chaleurs qu'il a <i>fait</i> ,	<i>The heat which we have had.</i>
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

3. The Past Participle, preceded by **en**,¹ of *it, of them, thereof*, remains *invariable*, when **en** represents the object of the verb with a preposition understood:

Avez vous reçu des lettres?	<i>Have you received any letters?</i>
J'en ai <i>reçu</i> ,	<i>I have received some (of them).</i>

¹ **En** seldom represents the direct object of a verb.

4. The Past Participle conjugated with **avoir**, followed by a verb in the *Infinitive Mood*, will remain *invariable*, if that Infinitive can be taken as the direct *object* (accusative case) of the first verb :

La maison que j'ai fait bâtir, The house which I have had built.

If the Infinitive is understood, the Past Participle follows the same rule :

Elle a cueilli toutes les fleurs qu'elle a voulu (cueillir understood), She has gathered all the flowers which she wished (to gather).

5. When **le peu** signifies *a small quantity, a few*, the Past Participle agrees with the noun which follows :

Le peu de fleurs que vous avez cueillies, THE FEW flowers which you have gathered.

If **le peu** can be rendered in English by *the want of*, the Past Participle *remains unchanged* :

Le peu d'affection que vous m'avez montré, THE WANT OF affection which you have shown me.

6. The Past Participles **attendu, excepté, passé, supposé, vu**, and a few others are *invariable* when they *immediately precede* a noun or pronoun. In that case, they are taken as prepositions and rendered in English as follows :

Attendu,	<i>on account of, on consideration of.</i>
Excepté,	<i>except, save, but.</i>
Passé,	<i>over, past, etc.</i>
Supposé,	<i>admitting.</i>
Vu,	<i>on account of, etc.</i>

Excepté cette dame, sortez tous, Let all go out, EXCEPT this lady.
Vu le mauvais temps, restons ici, Let us stay here ON ACCOUNT OF the bad weather.

7. The Past Participle of **être (été)** never changes :

Nous avons été contentes, We have been satisfied.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

§ CXII. Verbs requiring no Preposition before another Verb in the Infinitive.

Accourir,	<i>to run.</i>	Observer,	<i>to notice, to observe.</i>
Aimer mieux,	<i>to prefer.</i>	Oser,	<i>to dare.</i>
Aller,	<i>to go.</i>	Paraître,	<i>to seem.</i>
Apercevoir,	<i>to perceive.</i>	Penser,	<i>to think, to fancy.</i>
Assurer,	<i>to assure.</i>	Pouvoir,	<i>to be able.</i>
Avouer,	<i>to confess.</i>	Préférer,	<i>to prefer.</i>
Compter,	<i>to intend.</i>	Prétendre,	<i>to pretend.</i>
Confesser,	<i>to confess.</i>	Protester,	<i>to protest.</i>
Courir,	<i>to run.</i>	Rappeler (se),	<i>to remember.</i>
Croire,	<i>to believe.</i>	Rapporter,	<i>to report.</i>
Daigner,	<i>to deign.</i>	Reconnaître,	<i>to acknowledge.</i>
Déclarer,	<i>to declare.</i>	Regarder,	<i>to look at.</i>
Désirer,	<i>to desire.</i>	Retourner,	<i>to return.</i>
Devoir,	<i>to be obliged.</i>	Revenir,	<i>to come back.</i>
Écouter,	<i>to hear, to listen.</i>	Savoir,	<i>to know.</i>
Entendre,	<i>to hear.</i>	Sembler,	<i>to seem.</i>
Envoyer,	<i>to send.</i>	Sentir,	<i>to feel.</i>
Espérer,	<i>to hope.</i>	Souhaiter,	<i>to wish.</i>
Faire,	<i>to make.</i>	Soutenir,	<i>to maintain.</i>
Falloir,	<i>to be necessary.</i>	Témoigner,	<i>to testify.</i>
Imaginer (s'),	<i>to imagine.</i>	Valoir mieux,	<i>to be better.</i>
Laisser,	<i>to let, to suffer.</i>	Venir,	<i>to come.</i>
Mener,	<i>to take, to lead.</i>	Voir,	<i>to see.</i>
Nier,	<i>to deny.</i>	Vouloir,	<i>to be willing.</i>

Je dois aller vous voir, I am to go to see you.

§ CXIII. Verbs requiring the Preposition À before an Infinitive.

Abaisser (s'),	<i>to stoop.</i>	Aider,	<i>to help in.</i>
Aboutir,	<i>to end in.</i>	Aimer,	<i>to like.</i>
Accorder (s'),	<i>to agree.</i>	Appliquer (s'),	<i>to endeavor, to apply.</i>
Accoutumer,	<i>to accustom.</i>	Apprendre,	<i>to learn.</i>
Acharner (s'),	<i>to strive.</i>	Apprêter (s'),	<i>to prepare.</i>
Admettre,	<i>to admit, to permit.</i>	Aspirer,	<i>to aspire.</i>
Aguerrir (s'),	<i>to become inured.</i>	Assigner,	<i>to summon.</i>

Assujettir (s'),	to subject one's self.	Fatiguer (se),	to weary one's self.
Attacher (s'),	to apply.	Habituer (s'),	to become used to.
Attendre (s'),	to expect.	Hasarder (se),	to venture.
Attendre,	to put off.	Hésiter,	to hesitate.
Augmenter (s'),	to increase.	Instruire,	to instruct.
Autoriser,	to authorize.	Intéresser,	to interest.
Avilir (s'),	to debase one's self.	Inviter,	to invite.
Avoir,	to have.	Mettre,	to set, to put.
Avoir peine,	to have difficulty in.	Mettre (se),	to commence.
Balancer,	to hesitate.	Montrer,	to show, to teach.
Borner (se),	to confine one's self.	Obstiner (s'),	to persist in.
Chercher,	to endeavor.	Offrir (s'),	to offer.
Complaire,	to delight in.	Pencher,	to incline.
Concourir,	to co-operate.	Penser,	to think, to intend.
Condamner (se),	to condemn one's self.	Persévérer,	to preserve.
Condescendre,	to condescend.	Persistir,	to persist.
Consentir,	to consent.	Plaire (se),	to delight in.
Consister,	to consist.	Pousser,	to urge.
Conspirer,	to conspire.	Prendre plaisir,	to take pleasure.
Consumer,	to destroy.	Préparer (se),	to prepare.
Contribuer,	to contribute.	Porter,	} to induce, to excite,
Convier,	to invite.	Provoquer,	
Coûter,	to cost.	Réduire,	to constrain.
Déterminer,	to induce.	Réduire (se),	to tend, to end.
Déterminer (se),	to resolve.	Renoncer,	to renounce.
Disposer (se),	to prepare one's self.	Répugner,	to be repugnant.
Divertir (se),	to amuse one's self.	Résigner (se),	to be reconciled.
Employer,	to employ, to devote.	Rester,	to tarry too long.
Encourager,	to encourage.	Réussir,	to succeed.
Engager,	to induce.	Risquer,	to risk.
Enhardir,	to encourage.	Servir,	to serve.
Enseigner,	to teach.	Songer,	to think, to intend.
Être, être à lire, } à écrire, &c., }	to be reading, writ- ing, &c.	Suffire (not unip.),	to suffice.
Entendre (s'),	to be expert in.	Tarder,	to tarry.
Évertuer (s'),	to strive.	Tendre,	to tend.
Exceller,	to excel.	Tenir,	to intend, to aim.
Exciter,	to excite.	Travailler,	to labor.
Exhorter (s'),	to exhort.	Viser,	to aim.
Exposer (s'),	to expose one's self.	Vouer,	to devote.

Je pense à vous,

I think of you.

‡ CXIV. Verbs requiring the Preposition **DE** before an Infinitive.

Abstenir (s'),	<i>to abstain.</i>	Convenir,	<i>to become, to suit.</i>
Accuser (s'),	<i>to accuse one's self.</i>	Corriger,	<i>to correct.</i>
Achever,	<i>to finish.</i>	Craindre,	<i>to fear.</i>
Affecter,	<i>to affect.</i>	Décourager,	<i>to discourage.</i>
Affliger (s'),	<i>to grieve.</i>	Dédaigner,	<i>to disdain.</i>
Agir (s'), unip.,	<i>to be the question.</i>	Défendre,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Applaudir (s'),	<i>to rejoice.</i>	Défendre (se),	<i>to decline.</i>
Appréhender,	<i>to apprehend.</i>	Défier,	<i>to challenge, dare.</i>
Avertir,	<i>to warn.</i>	Dépêcher (se),	<i>to hasten.</i>
Aviser (s'),	<i>to bethink one's self.</i>	Désaccoutumer (se),	} <i>to leave off.</i>
Avoir besoin,	<i>to want.</i>	Déshabiller (se),	
Avoir coutume,	<i>to be accustomed.</i>	Désespérer,	<i>to despair.</i>
Avoir dessein,	<i>to intend.</i>	Désoler (se),	<i>to grieve.</i>
Avoir envie,	<i>to wish.</i>	Détourner,	<i>to dissuade.</i>
Avoir garde,	<i>to take care.</i>	Différer,	<i>to put off.</i>
Avoir honte,	<i>to be ashamed.</i>	Dire,	<i>to say, to tell.</i>
Avoir intention,	<i>to intend.</i>	Discontinuer.	<i>to discontinue.</i>
Avoir le temps,	<i>to have time.</i>	Disconvenir,	<i>to deny.</i>
Avoir le courage,	<i>to have courage.</i>	Disculper (se),	<i>to apologize.</i>
Avoir peur,	<i>to be afraid.</i>	Dispenser,	<i>to dispense.</i>
Avoir raison,	<i>to be right.</i>	Dispenser (se),	<i>to forbear.</i>
Avoir regret,	<i>to regret.</i>	Dissuader,	<i>to dissuade.</i>
Avoir soin,	<i>to take care.</i>	Douter,	<i>to doubt.</i>
Avoir sujet,	<i>to have reason.</i>	Efforcer (s'),	<i>to endeavor.</i>
Avoir tort,	<i>to be wrong.</i>	Effrayer (s'),	<i>to be frightened.</i>
Blâmer,	<i>to blame.</i>	Empêcher,	<i>to prevent.</i>
Brûler,	<i>to wish ardently.</i>	Empresser (s'),	<i>to hasten.</i>
Censurer,	<i>to censure.</i>	Enrager,	<i>to be vexed.</i>
Cesser,	<i>to cease.</i>	Entreprendre,	<i>to undertake.</i>
Chagriner (se),	<i>to grieve one's self.</i>	Épouvanter (s'),	<i>to be frightened.</i>
Charger,	<i>to desire, to intrust.</i>	Étonner (s'),	<i>to wonder.</i>
Charger (se),	<i>to take on one's self.</i>	Éviter,	<i>to avoid.</i>
Choisir,	<i>to choose.</i>	Excuser (s'),	<i>to excuse one's self.</i>
Commander,	<i>to command.</i>	Feindre,	<i>to feign.</i>
Conjurer,	<i>to beseech.</i>	Féliciter,	<i>to congratulate.</i>
Conseiller,	<i>to advise.</i>	Flatter (se),	<i>to flatter one's self.</i>
Contenter (se),	<i>to be satisfied.</i>	Frémir,	<i>to shudder.</i>
Convaincre,	<i>to convince.</i>	Garder (se),	<i>to take care.</i>

Gémir,	<i>to lament.</i>	Prier,	<i>to desire.</i>
Glorifier (se),	<i>to pride one's self.</i>	Promettre,	<i>to promise.</i>
Hasarder (se),	<i>to venture.</i>	Proposer,	<i>to propose.</i>
Hâter (se),	<i>to hasten.</i>	Proposer (se),	<i>to intend.</i>
Imputer,	<i>to impute.</i>	Protester,	<i>to protest.</i>
Indigner (s'),	<i>to be indignant.</i>	Punir,	<i>to punish.</i>
Ingérer (s'),	<i>to take into one's head.</i>	Rebuter (se),	<i>to be weary.</i>
Inspirer,	<i>to inspire.</i>	Recommander,	<i>to recommend.</i>
Jurer,	<i>to swear.</i>	Refuser,	<i>to refuse.</i>
Manquer,	<i>to fail.</i>	Regretter,	<i>to regret.</i>
Méditer,	<i>to think, to intend.</i>	Réjouir (se),	<i>to rejoice.</i>
Mêler (se),	<i>to meddle.</i>	Remercier,	<i>to thank.</i>
Menacer,	<i>to threaten.</i>	Repentir (se),	<i>to repent.</i>
Mériter,	<i>to deserve.</i>	Reprendre,	<i>to censure.</i>
Moquer (se),	<i>to laugh at.</i>	Réprimander,	<i>to reprimand.</i>
Mourir (figu.),	<i>to long.</i>	Reprocher (se),	<i>to reproach one's self.</i>
Négliger,	<i>to neglect.</i>	Résoudre,	<i>to resolve.</i>
Nier,	<i>to deny.</i>	Ressouvenir (se),	<i>to remember.</i>
Pardonner,	<i>to excuse.</i>	Rire,	<i>to laugh.</i>
Parler,	<i>to speak.</i>	Rougir,	<i>to blush.</i>
Passer (se),	<i>to do without.</i>	Scandaliser (se),	<i>to take offence.</i>
Permettre,	<i>to permit.</i>	Seoir (unip.),	<i>to become, to suit.</i>
Persuader,	<i>to persuade.</i>	Sommer,	<i>to summon.</i>
Piquer (se),	<i>to take pride in.</i>	Soupçonner,	<i>to suspect.</i>
Plaindre,	<i>to pity.</i>	Souvenir (se),	<i>to remember.</i>
Plaindre (se),	<i>to complain.</i>	Suffire (unip.),	<i>to suffice.</i>
Prendre garde,	<i>to take care, heed.</i>	Suggérer,	<i>to suggest.</i>
Prendre soin,	<i>to take care.</i>	Supplier,	<i>to beseech.</i>
Prescrire,	<i>to prescribe.</i>	Tenter,	<i>to attempt.</i>
Presser,	<i>to urge.</i>	Trembler,	<i>to tremble.</i>
Presser (se),	<i>to hasten.</i>	Vanter (se),	<i>to boast.</i>
Présumer,	<i>to presume.</i>		

Je me plains de cela,

I complain of that.

§ CXV. Use of Moods and Tenses.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

1. The *Present Indicative* expresses an existing state or something occurring at the time we speak :

Mon ami dort, My friend sleeps. Il me frappe, He strikes me.

2. The *Present Indicative* should be used instead of the *Future* to indicate a proximate Future :

Je suis de retour à l'instant, I am back in a moment.

3. Though there is but one form in French for the *Present Indicative*, it can be rendered in English by *to be* with the Present Participle, or by *do* with the Infinitive :

Je parle, I speak, am speaking, or do speak.

Imperfect.

1. The *Imperfect Indicative* expresses an action which was going on in past time :

Je lisais quand vous êtes entré, I was reading when you entered.

2. The *Imperfect Indicative* also expresses a repeated or customary action ; it should frequently be rendered in English by *used to* with the Infinitive, or by the Imperfect of *to be* with the Present Participle :

Quand je demeurais chez vous, j'écrivais tous les jours, When I lived with you, I used to write every day.
J'écrivais ce matin, I wrote or was writing this morning.

Past Definite.

1. The *Past Definite* is used to express an action performed at a time which is completely past :

Je vous écrivis il y a quelques jours, I wrote to you some days ago.

2. When in English the word *did*, expressed or understood, may be used with the Infinitive, the *Past Definite* should be used in French :

Nous *chantâmes* ce matin, *We sang or did sing this morning.*

Past Indefinite.

The *Past Indefinite* is used for a Past which has not fully elapsed, or which is undetermined :

J'ai reçu une lettre, *I received a letter.*

Pluperfect.

The *Pluperfect Indicative* denotes an action which took place before another already past ; it may also be used to denote a customary action :

Quand nous *avions lu* un livre, nous *When we had read a book, we used to*
en lisions un autre, *read another.*

Past Anterior.

The *Past Anterior* expresses an action performed immediately before another :

Quand j'*eus lu* ce livre je tombais *When I had read that book, I fell*
malade, *sick.*

Future.

The *Future* denotes an action which is to take place at some future time :

Je *viendrai* vous voir demain, *I shall call on you to-morrow.*

Future Anterior.

The *Future Anterior* denotes an action which will take place before another yet to come :

J'*aurai fini* cette lettre quand vous *I shall have finished that letter when*
viendrez, *you come.*

Conditional Mood.**Present.**

The *Conditional Present* expresses the possibility of a thing occurring on certain conditions :

Je vous le *dirais* si je le savais, *I should tell you if I knew it.*

Past.

The *Conditional Past* indicates that an action would have taken place on certain conditions at a time which is past :

J'*aurais reçu* votre lettre à temps si *I should have received your letter in*
vous eussiez écrit plus tôt, *time if you had written sooner.*

Imperative Mood.

This Mood expresses command, prayer, or reproof :

Sortez, je vous en prie, *Go, I beg of you.*

Subjunctive Mood.

1. The *Subjunctive Mood* implies doubt, and depends on another verb. It should be used :

1. When the first verb expresses *surprise, admiration, will, desire, consent, doubt, fear, apprehension, command*, etc., and is followed by *que* :

Je veux, je désire *que vous parliez*, *I will, I desire that you speak.*

2. When the first verb, followed by *que*, is *negative* or *interrogative* :

Je *ne crois pas qu'il puisse* venir, *I do not think he will be able to come.*

3. When the first verb is *essentially unipersonal* and is followed by *que* :

Il faut *que vous veniez*, *You must come.*

4. When the verb *être* (used unipersonally) is followed by an adjective implying doubt, and is followed by *que* :

Il est douteux *qu'il vienne*, *It is doubtful whether he will come.*

5. When the verb *être* (used unipersonally), followed by an adjective and *que*, is conjugated negatively or interrogatively :

Il *n'est pas certain qu'il vienne*, *It is not certain that he will come.*

6. When the first verb is joined to the second by one of the *relative pronouns* **qui**, **que**, **dont**, and the idea of the sentence is doubtful :¹

Montrez-moi le chemin *qui* conduise à Paris, *Show me the road that may lead to Paris.*

7. When the second verb is preceded by a *superlative* :

Voici le *plus beau* jardin *que* j'aie vu, *This is the most beautiful garden I have seen.*

8. When the second verb is preceded by **le premier**, **le dernier**, **le seul** :

C'est le seul enfant *que* j'aie, *It is the only child I have.*

9. When the second verb is preceded by one of the *compound conjunctions* **quoique**, **afin que**, **pourvu que**, **de sorte que**, etc., or any other expressing *condition* or *doubt* :

Pourvu que je puisse venir, *Provided I can come.*

REMARKS. 1. When the first verb of a sentence is followed by **que** and expresses *fear* or *apprehension*, the second verb should be preceded by **ne**, which, however, does not imply a negative sense :

Je crains qu'il ne vienne, *I am afraid lest he come.*

2. After the same verbs **pas** is used in connection with **ne**, when we wish for the accomplishment of the action expressed by the second verb :

J'ai peur qu'il ne vienne *pas*, *I am afraid he will not come.*

2. Use of the Tenses of the Subjunctive.

Present.

The *Present Subjunctive* is used in connection with the Present or Future Indicative :

Je veux que vous veniez, *I wish you to come.*
Il faudra qu'il vienne, *He will be obliged to come.*

Imperfect.

The *Imperfect Subjunctive* is used with all the past tenses of the Indicative, and also with the tenses of the Conditional Mood :

Je désirais qu'il vînt, *I wished him to come.*
Je désirerais que vous vinssiez, *I should like you to come.*

¹ If the idea of the sentence is in no way doubtful, use the *Indicative Mood*.

Past.

The *Past Subjunctive* is used with the Present or Future Indicative :

Je doute *qu'il soit venu*, I doubt *whether he has come*.
 Je douterai *qu'il soit venu*, I shall doubt *that he has come*.

Pluperfect.

The *Pluperfect Subjunctive* is used with all the past tenses of the Indicative, if the idea is conditional :

Si je m'étais douté *qu'il fût venu*... If I had suspected *that he should come*...

Infinitive Mood.

1. The Infinitive expresses affirmation in an indefinite manner :

Donner, *to give*. Punir, *to punish*.

2. The preposition *to*, preceding the English Infinitive, should not be translated into French unless it has the sense of *in order to*, in which case it is rendered by **pour** :

Je suis venu exprès *pour* vous dire cela, I came on purpose *to tell you that*.

3. When two verbs come together in French, or when the idea of a sentence brings them together, the second verb should be in the Infinitive :

Je viens *parler* à votre père, I come *to speak* to your father.
 Je viens vous *parler*, I come *to speak* to you.

4. A verb preceded by a preposition other than **en**, **in**, **on**, **while**, should also be in the Infinitive (see § CXII.) :

Je viens *d'arriver*, I have just *come*.

5. The Infinitive, when preceded by a preposition, is often rendered in English by the Present Participle :

Empêchez-le *de venir*, Prevent him *from coming*.

Participle Mood.

This Mood, though a part of a verb, partakes of the nature of an adjective. (See § CVI. and CVII.)

‡ CXVI. Alphabetical List and Classification of the different kinds of Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Abattre,	<i>to pull down.</i>	BATTRE.	XXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Absoudre,	<i>to absolve.</i>		LXXXVII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Abstenir,	<i>to abstain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Abstraire,	<i>to abstract.</i>		LXXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Accourir,	<i>to run.</i>	COURIR.	LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Accroître,	<i>to increase.</i>	CROÎTRE.	XXXII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Accueillir,	<i>to welcome.</i>	CUEILLIR.	LX.	Irregular Verb.
Acquérir,	<i>to acquire.</i>		LV.	Irregular Verb.
Adjoindre,	<i>to associate, etc.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Admettre,	<i>to admit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Aller,	<i>to go.</i>		LVI.	Irregular Verb.
Apparaître,	<i>to appear.</i>	PARAÎTRE.	XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Appartenir,	<i>to belong.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Apprendre,	<i>to learn.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Assaillir,	<i>to assault.</i>		XXIV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Asseoir,	<i>to set something down.</i>		LVII.	Irregular Verb.
Asseoir (s'),	<i>to sit down.</i>	ASSEOIR.	LVII.	Irregular Verb.
Astreindre,	<i>to compel.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Atteindre,	<i>to attain.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Attirer,	<i>to attract.</i>	ABSTRAIRE.	LXXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Avoir,	<i>to have.</i>		VI.	Irr. Verb (auxiliary).
Battre,	<i>to beat.</i>		XXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Boire,	<i>to drink.</i>		LVIII.	Irregular Verb.
Bouillir,	<i>to boil.</i>		XXVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Braire,	<i>to bray.</i>		XCI.	Unip.-Def. Verb.
Bruire,	<i>to rustle.</i>		XCII.	Unip.-Def. Verb.
Ceindre,	<i>to gird.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Circonscrire,	<i>to circumscribe.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Circonvenir,	<i>to circumvent.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Clore,	<i>to close.</i>		LXXXV.	Irr.-Def. Verb.
Combattre,	<i>to combat.</i>	BATTRE.	XXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Commettre,	<i>to commit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Comparaître,	<i>to appear before.</i>	PARAÎTRE.	XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Complaire,	<i>to humor.</i>	TAIRE.	XLIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Complaire (se),	<i>to delight in.</i>	TAIRE.	XLIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Comprendre,	<i>to understand.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Compromettre,	<i>to compromise.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Conclure,	<i>to conclude.</i>		XXVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Concourir,	<i>to concur.</i>	COURIR.	LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Conduire,	<i>to conduct.</i>		XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Confire,	<i>to preserve.</i>	SUFFIRE.	XLVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Conjoindre,	<i>to conjoin.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Connaître,	<i>to know, to be acquainted.</i>	PARAÎTRE.	XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Conquérir,	<i>to conquer.</i>	ACQUÉRIR.	LV.	Irregular Verb.
Consentir,	<i>to consent.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Construire,	<i>to construct.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Contenir,	<i>to contain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Contraindre,	<i>to constrain.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Contredire,	<i>to contradict.</i>	MÉDIRE.	XXXVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Contrefaire,	<i>to counterfeit.</i>	FAIRE.	LXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Contrevenir,	<i>to contravene.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Convaincre,	<i>to convince.</i>	VAINCRE.	L.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Convenir,	<i>to suit.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Corrompre,	<i>to corrupt.</i>	ROMPRE.	XLV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Coudre,	<i>to sew.</i>		XXIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Courir,	<i>to run.</i>		LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Couvrir,	<i>to cover.</i>		XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Craindre,	<i>to fear.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Croire,	<i>to believe.</i>		XXXI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Croître,	<i>to grow.</i>		XXXII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Cueillir,	<i>to gather.</i>		LX.	Irregular Verb.
Cuire,	<i>to bake, etc.</i>		XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Débattre,	<i>to debate.</i>	BATTRE.	XXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Déconfire,	<i>to nonplus.</i>	SUFFIRE.	XLVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Découdre,	<i>to rip.</i>	COUDRE.	XXIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Découvrir,	<i>to discover.</i>	COUVRIR.	XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Décrire,	<i>to describe.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Décroître,	<i>to decrease.</i>	CROÎTRE.	XXXII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Dédire,	<i>to unsay.</i>	MÉDIRE.	XXXVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Déduire,	<i>to deduct.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Défaire,	<i>to undo.</i>	FAIRE.	LXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Déjoindre,	<i>to disjoin.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Démentir,	<i>to belie.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Démètre,	<i>to disjoin.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Démètre (se),	<i>to resign, etc.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Départir,	<i>to distribute.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Départir (se),	<i>to desist.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Dépeindre,	<i>to depict.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Déplaître,	<i>to displease.</i>	TAIRE.	XLIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Désapprendre,	<i>to unlearn.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Desservir,	<i>to clear the table.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Déteindre,	<i>to discolor.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Détenir,	<i>to detain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Détruire,	<i>to destroy.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Devenir,	<i>to become.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Dévêtir,	<i>to divest.</i>	VÊTIR.	LI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Dire,	<i>to say.</i>		LXI.	Irregular Verb.
Disconvenir,	<i>to disagree.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Discourir,	<i>to discourse.</i>	COURIR.	LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Disparaître,	<i>to disappear.</i>	PARAÎTRE.	XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Dissoudre,	<i>to dissolve.</i>	ABSOUDRE.	LXXVII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Distraire,	<i>to distract.</i>	ABSTRAIRE.	LXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Dormir,	<i>to sleep.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Échoir,	<i>to fall due.</i>		XCIII.	Unip.-Def. Verb.
Éclorre,	<i>to hatch.</i>		XCIV.	Unip.-Def. Verb.
Écrire,	<i>to write.</i>		XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Élire,	<i>to elect.</i>	LIRE.	XXXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Émettre,	<i>to emit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Émoudre,	<i>to sharpen.</i>	MOUDRE.	XXXIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Émouvoir,	<i>to excite.</i>	MOUVOIR.	LXV.	Irregular Verb.
En aller (s'),	<i>to go away.</i>	ALLER.	LVI.	Irregular Verb.
Enclorre,	<i>to enclose.</i>	CLORE.	LXXXV.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Encourir,	<i>to incur.</i>	COURIR.	LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Endormir,	<i>to lull to sleep.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Endormir (s'),	<i>to fall asleep.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Enduire,	<i>to plaster.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Enfreindre,	<i>to infringe.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Enfuir (s'),	<i>to run away.</i>	FUIR.	XXXIV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Enjoindre,	<i>to enjoin.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Enquérir (s'),	<i>to inquire.</i>	ACQUÉRIE.	LV.	Irregular Verb.
Entremettre (s'),	<i>to interpose.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Entreprendre,	<i>to undertake.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Entretenir,	<i>to entertain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Entrevoir,	<i>to glance at.</i>	VOIR.	LXXXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Entr'ouvrir,	<i>to half open.</i>	COUVRIE.	XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Envoyer,	<i>to send.</i>		LXII.	Irregular Verb.
Éprendre (s'),	<i>to be smitten.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Équivaloir,	<i>to be equivalent.</i>	VALOIR.*	LXXI.	Irregular Verb.
Éteindre,	<i>to extinguish.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Être,	<i>to be.</i>		VII.	Irr. Verb (auxiliary).
Étreindre,	<i>to press.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Exclure,	<i>to exclude.</i>	CONCLURE.	XXVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Extraire,	<i>to extract.</i>	ABSTRAIRE.	LXXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Faire,	<i>to do, to make.</i>		LXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Falloir,	<i>to be necessary, to need, etc.</i>		LXXXIX.	Irr.-Unip. Verb.
Feindre,	<i>to feign.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Frîre,	<i>to fry.</i>		LXXIX.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Fuir,	<i>to flee.</i>		XXXIV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Gésir,	<i>to lie.</i>		LXXXVI.	Irr.-Def. Verb.
Induire,	<i>to induce.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Inscrire,	<i>to inscribe.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Instruire,	<i>to instruct.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Interdire,	<i>to interdict.</i>	MÉDIRE.	XXXVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Interrompre,	<i>to interrupt.</i>	ROMPRE.	XLV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Intervenir,	<i>to intervene.</i>	VENIR.	LXXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Introduire,	<i>to introduce.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Joindre,	<i>to join.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Lire,	<i>to read.</i>		XXXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Luire,	<i>to shine.</i>		LXXXIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Maintenir,	<i>to maintain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Malfaire,	<i>to do wrong.</i>		LXXX.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Maudire,	<i>to curse.</i>		XXXVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Méconnaître,	<i>to disown.</i>		XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Médire,	<i>to slander.</i>		XXXVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Méfaire,	<i>to do wrong.</i>	FAIRE.	LXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Mentir,	<i>to lie.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Méprendre (se),	<i>to mistake.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Mettre,	<i>to put.</i>		XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Moudre,	<i>to grind.</i>		XXXIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Mourir,	<i>to die.</i>		LXIV.	Irregular Verb.
Mouvoir,	<i>to move.</i>		LXV.	Irregular Verb.
Mouvoir (se),	<i>to move.</i>	MOUVOIR.	LXV.	Irregular Verb.
Naitre,	<i>to be born.</i>		XL.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Nuire,	<i>to injure.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Obtenir,	<i>to obtain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Offrir,	<i>to offer.</i>	COUVRIE.	XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Oindre,	<i>to anoint.</i>		XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Omettre,	<i>to omit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Onir,	<i>to hear.</i>		LXXXVII.	Irr.-Def. Verb.
Ouvrir,	<i>to open.</i>	COUVRIE.	XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Paitre,	<i>to graze.</i>		LXXXI.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Paraître,	<i>to appear.</i>		XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Parcourir,	<i>to go through.</i>	COURIR.	LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Partir,	<i>to start.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Parvenir,	<i>to succeed.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Peindre,	<i>to paint.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Permettre,	<i>to permit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Plaindre,	<i>to pity.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Plaire,	<i>to please.</i>	TAIRE.	XLIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Pleuvoir,	<i>to rain.</i>		XC.	Irr.-Unip. Verb.
Poursuivre,	<i>to pursue.</i>	SUIVRE.	XLVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Pourvoir,	<i>to provide.</i>		LXVI.	Irregular Verb.
Pouvoir,	<i>to be able.</i>		LXXXIV.	Irr.-Def. Verb.
Prédire,	<i>to predict.</i>	MÉDIRE.	XXXVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Prendre,	<i>to take.</i>		LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Prescrire,	<i>to prescribe.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Pressentir,	<i>to foresee.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Prévaloir,	<i>to prevail.</i>	VALOIR.	LXXI.	Irregular Verb.
Prévenir,	<i>to prevent.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Prévoir,	<i>to foresee.</i>		LXVIII.	Irregular Verb.
Produire,	<i>to produce.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Promettre,	<i>to promise.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Promouvoir,	<i>to promote.</i>	MOUVOIR.	LXV.	Irregular Verb.
Proscrire,	<i>to proscribe.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Provenir,	<i>to proceed.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Quérir,	<i>to fetch.</i>		LXXXII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Rabattre,	<i>to abate.</i>	BATTRE.	XXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Rasseoir (se),	<i>to sit down again.</i>	ASSEOIR.	LVII.	Irregular Verb.
Ratteindre,	<i>to reach again.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Rebattre,	<i>to repeat.</i>	BATTRE.	XXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Rebouillir,	<i>to boil again.</i>	BOUILLIR.	XXVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Reconduire,	<i>to conduct again.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Reconnaître,	<i>to recognize.</i>	PARAÎTRE.	XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Reconquérir,	<i>to conquer again.</i>	ACQUÉRIR.	LV.	Irregular Verb.
Reconstruire,	<i>to reconstruct.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Recoudre,	<i>to sew again.</i>	COUDRE.	XXIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Recourir,	<i>to run again or to apply.</i>	COURIR.	LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Recouvrir,	<i>to cover again.</i>	COUVRIRE.	XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Récrire,	<i>to write again.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Recueillir,	<i>to reap.</i>	CUEILLIR.	LX.	Irregular Verb.
Redevenir,	<i>to become again.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Redire,	<i>to say again.</i>	DIRE.	LXI.	Irregular Verb.
Réduire,	<i>to reduce.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Réélire,	<i>to elect again.</i>	LIRE.	XXXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Refaire,	<i>to make again.</i>	FAIRE.	LXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Rejoindre,	<i>to rejoin.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Relire,	<i>to read again.</i>	LIRE.	XXXV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Reluire,	<i>to shine.</i>	LUIRE.	LXXXIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Remettre,	<i>to remit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Remoudre,	<i>to grind again.</i>	MOUDRE.	XXXIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Renaitre,	<i>to revive.</i>	NAÎTRE.	XL.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Rendormir,	<i>to put to sleep again.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Rentraire,	<i>to darn.</i>	ABSTRAIRE.	LXXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Renvoyer,	<i>to send back.</i>	ENVOYER.	LXII.	Irregular Verb.
Repaitre,	<i>to graze again.</i>	PAÎTRE.	LXXXI.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Reparaître,	<i>to reappear.</i>	PARAÎTRE.	XLII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Répartir,	<i>to divide.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Repartir,	<i>to depart again.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Repeindre,	<i>to paint again.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Repentir (se),	<i>to repent.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Reprendre,	<i>to take again.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Reproduire,	<i>to reproduce.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Requérir,	<i>to require.</i>	ACQUÉRIR.	LV.	Irregular Verb.
Résoudre,	<i>to resolve.</i>		XLIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Ressentir,	<i>tô resent.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Ressortir,	<i>to go out again</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Ressouvenir (se),	<i>to remember.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Restreindre,	<i>to restrain.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Retenir,	<i>to retain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Retraire,	<i>to redeem.</i>	ABSTRAIRE.	LXXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Revaloir,	<i>to be worth again.</i>	VALOIR.	LXXI.	Irregular Verb.
Revenir,	<i>to return.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Revêtir,	<i>to clothe.</i>	VÊTIR.	LI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Revivre,	<i>to live again.</i>	VIVRE.	LII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Revoir,	<i>to see again.</i>	VOIR.	LXXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Rire,	<i>to laugh.</i>		XLIV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Rompre,	<i>to break.</i>		XLV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Rouvrir,	<i>to reopen.</i>	COUVRIR.	XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Saillir,	<i>to project.</i>		XC.	Unip.-Def. Verb.
Satisfaire,	<i>to satisfy.</i>	FAIRE.	LXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Savoir,	<i>to know.</i>		LXIX.	Irregular Verb.
Secourir,	<i>to succor.</i>	COURIR.	LIX.	Irregular Verb.
Séduire,	<i>to seduce.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Sentir,	<i>to feel, to smell.</i>		XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Seoir,	<i>to become.</i>		XCVI.	Unip.-Def. Verb.
Servir,	<i>to serve.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Sortir,	<i>to go out, to leave.</i>	SENTIR.	XLVI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Souffrir,	<i>to suffer.</i>	COUVRIR.	XXX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	MODEL VERBS.	SECTIONS.	CLASSIFICATION.
Soumettre,	<i>to submit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Sourire,	<i>to smile.</i>	RIRE.	XLIV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Souscrire,	<i>to subscribe.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Soustraire,	<i>to subtract.</i>	ABSTRAIRE.	LXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Soutenir,	<i>to sustain.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Souvenir (se),	<i>to remember.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Subvenir,	<i>to relieve.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Suffire,	<i>to suffice.</i>		XLVII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Suivre,	<i>to follow.</i>		XLVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Surfaire,	<i>to overdo.</i>	FAIRE.	LXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Surprendre,	<i>to surprise.</i>	PRENDRE.	LXVII.	Irregular Verb.
Surseoir,	<i>to supersede.</i>		LXX.	Irregular Verb.
Survenir,	<i>to happen.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Survivre,	<i>to survive.</i>	VIVRE.	LII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Taire,	<i>to conceal.</i>		XLIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Taire (se),	<i>to be silent.</i>	TAIRE.	XLIX.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Teindre,	<i>to dye.</i>	OINDRE.	XLI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Tenir,	<i>to hold.</i>	VENIR.	LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Traduire,	<i>to translate.</i>	CONDUIRE.	XXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Traire,	<i>to milk.</i>	ABSTRAIRE.	LXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg.-Def. Verb.
Transcrire,	<i>to transcribe.</i>	ÉCRIRE.	XXXIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Transmettre,	<i>to transmit.</i>	METTRE.	XXXVIII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Tressaillir,	<i>to start, to tremble.</i>	ASSAILLIR.	XXIV.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Vaincre,	<i>to conquer.</i>		L.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Valoir,	<i>to be worth.</i>		LXXI.	Irregular Verb.
Venir,	<i>to come.</i>		LXXII.	Irregular Verb.
Vêtir,	<i>to clothe.</i>		LI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Vêtir (se),	<i>to dothe.</i>	VÊTIR.	LI.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Vivre,	<i>to live.</i>		LII.	Irr.-Reg. Verb.
Voir,	<i>to see.</i>		LXXIII.	Irregular Verb.
Vouloir,	<i>to be willing.</i>		LXXIV.	Irregular Verb.

§ CXVII. General Application of this Method.¹

1. Conjugate the verb **avoir**, reciting the English before the French.

2. Conjugate the verb **avoir**, reciting the French before the English.

3. Write the verb **avoir**.

4. Conjugate the verb **être**, reciting the English before the French.

5. Conjugate the verb **être**, reciting the French before the English.

6. Write the verb **être**.

7. Conjugate and write the auxiliary verbs, combining the moods and tenses.

8. The same, as above, interrogatively, negatively (using different negative forms), and negatively and interrogatively at the same time.

9. Stems of verbs of the four regular conjugations being given, conjugate and write these verbs according to their conjugations (simple and compound tenses).

10. Conjugate several passive and reflective verbs.

11. Conjugate and write several regular verbs, giving the primitive tenses, and after each primitive tense conjugate its derived tense or tenses.

12. Conjugate and write in the order of the primitive tenses several irregular-regular verbs; afterwards, conjugate the same verbs in the usual order of the moods and tenses.

13. Conjugate and write in the order of the primitive tenses several irregular verbs; afterwards, conjugate the same verbs in the usual order of the moods and tenses.

¹ We have considered it preferable not to combine exercises with this method. This book is intended to be used in connection with any French grammar in which exercises on verbs are to be found. Nevertheless, we take the liberty of advising both teachers and students to follow the progressive schedule given here, as far as the conjugation and orthography of the verbs are concerned.

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population (Mental Health Foundation 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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